

THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously in
Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong and Singapore

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 12

No. 31,232

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1983

ESTABLISHED 1887



FRONT-RUNNER IN ITALY — As talks begin, signs are growing that Bettino Craxi will be Italy's first Socialist prime minister-designate. Page 2.

Clark Gets New Arms Policy Role To Advise Reagan On Geneva Talks

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has acted to take responsibility for arms control policy away from the State and Defense Departments and place it in the hands of William F. Clark, the national security adviser, according to White House officials.

They said Tuesday that Mr. Reagan had taken the step after receiving complaints from within the government of slowness in getting decisions on the rapidly changing situation in the nuclear arms talks with the Soviet Union in Geneva.

For two years, recommendations for Mr. Reagan on arms control have been made by interagency groups headed by officials from the State and Defense Departments. These groups have now been supplanted by a new body, known as the Senior Arms Control Policy Group, led by Mr. Clark.

A White House official said the group was needed because only Mr. Clark had the stature to approve new negotiating steps.

cent acceleration in the growth of M-1 and in total demand for credit. Mr. Volcker warned that if federal budget deficits were not reduced, interest rates would begin to rise.

The speed of the current economic advance certainly brings the day of reckoning in financial markets earlier," he said.

Mr. Volcker maintained that recent increases in interest rates of a percentage point or more posed no threat to the recovery in the short run. And he eased some concern about how far the Fed might go in its effort to rein in M-1 growth.

Moving up the money-supply target for the second quarter erases concern that the Fed might try to reverse the rapid expansion of M-1 in the first half of the year, while reiterating its intention of slowing M-1 growth in coming months.

Mr. Volcker said the Fed would "monitor" M-1 closely but not give it full weight as a monetary indicator until more information was available about the measure's relationship to economic activity. More emphasis will be given to M-2 and M-3, two broader measures, he said.

M-2 is within its target range, though it, too, has been growing. It includes M-1, savings and small time deposits, money-market deposit accounts, short-term mutual fund shares and other items. M-3, which is just above the upper limit of its range, includes M-2, large time deposits and other items.

This year's targets for M-2 and M-3 were left unchanged at 7 percent to 10 percent and 6.5 percent to 9.5 percent, respectively. For 1984, the Fed has tentatively lowered the ranges by one-half a percentage point.

Fed Tightening Credit, Volcker Tells Committee

By John M. Berry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul A. Volcker, said Wednesday that the Fed had tightened credit conditions slightly to increase chances that the economic recovery will last.

Mr. Volcker also told the House Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee that the Federal Reserve had decided to aim for an annual rate of growth in the basic money supply of 5 percent to 9 percent from the second quarter to the fourth quarter of this year. The Fed had set a growth range of 4 percent to 8 percent for M-1 from the fourth quarter of last year to the fourth quarter of this year.

M-1 is the measure of money that is available for transactions, including currency in circulation, checking deposits and travelers checks.

[The announcement of the change in the money-supply target sent stock prices rising in New York. The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 30.74 points to close at 1,277.26. The dollar weakened amid suspense that interest rates would not rise as sharply as had been feared.]

"A stitch in time saves nine," Mr. Volcker told the committee. "The whole intent of our actions," he said, "must be to sustain the recovery."

The Fed chairman acknowledged that there were no current signs of a new round of inflation and that the pace of the recovery so far was no more than average compared with those following other postwar recessions.

But, he said, some restraining action was needed because of re-

Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy; Fred C. Ikse, undersecretary of defense for policy; Kenneth L. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and representatives of the CIA and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"Help us warn the American people that, for the first time in memory, we face real dangers on our borders, that we must protect the safety and security of our people," Mr. Reagan declared at a ceremony in which he enlarged on the occasion's traditional concern over Eastern Europe.

In addition to Mr. Kissinger,

those appointed to the commission were Nicholas F. Brady, managing director of Dillon Read & Co.; Mayor Henry G. Cisneros of San Antonio; William P. Clements Jr., a former governor of Texas; Carlos F. Diaz-Alejandro, professor of economics at Yale University; Wilson S. Johnson of San Mateo, California, president of the National Federation of Independent Business; Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO; Richard M. Scanlon, a political scientist from Washington; John Silber, president of Boston University; Potter Stewart, a former associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court; Robert S. Strauss, former Democratic national chairman, and William B. Walsh, president of Project Hope.

As the president sought to heighten concern over the issue, the House met in secret session, its doors bolted, on the controversial question of providing covert military aid to insurgents fighting to overthrow the government in Nicaragua.

The session, the third such closed debate in 153 years, is to be followed next week by a vote on whether to terminate a \$19-million program of aid to the insurgents. The administration contends that the program is intended solely to stop the arms flow from Nicaragua to rebels fighting the government of El Salvador. But critics argue

that the aid actually is aimed at overthrowing the Nicaraguan government.

In appointing the bipartisan commission, the White House was attempting to reverse what officials concede is a relatively weak standing of the Latin American issue in U.S. public-opinion polls. In designating Mr. Kissinger as chairman, the president turned to a controversial figure whom he had criticized in the past. But Mr. Kissinger was hailed officially as a person of stature and respect, and one who would not simply give rubber-stamp approval to the administration's Central American policy.

There was considerable speculation about whether the appointment was "safe" for the president. Some administration officials noted that Mr. Kissinger might not stay from having the commission range considerably beyond the president's current policy. But others noted that, in the past, Mr. Kissinger had shown a preference for viewing problems in Third World areas as a symptom of a larger struggle between East and West, communism and democracy, a view that Mr. Reagan is underlining in the Central American turmoil.

■ U.S. Welcomes Ortega Idea

The White House has welcomed an offer by the Nicaraguan leader, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, to enter regional talks on Central America as a positive step, Reuters reported from Washington.

The White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said: "Taking Mr. Ortega at his word, we believe the Nicaraguan proposal is a positive step in that it acknowledges the regional nature of the problem and the need to address external support for insurgents and terrorist groups."

Mr. Speakes said that although Mr. Ortega's six-point plan outlined Tuesday contained shortcomings, "we would hope that the Nicaraguan proposal as well as those put forth by other countries in the region would be considered, refined, and expanded."

It said urgent measures were be-

taking at the plant to "straighten out the present conditions there" and "clear up the consequences of the mistakes which occurred."

The Poliburo last week accused officials at the plant of "gross violations of state discipline."

The Kremlin also announced the formation of a state committee for safety in the nuclear power industry, a move Western diplomats said was a sure sign there had been an accident at Atomnosh.

A candidate member of the Poliburo, Vladimir Dolgikh, visited Atomnosh on Tuesday and delivered a speech in Volgodonsk strongly criticizing the plant's management and workers.

Such a succession of events has been usual in the past only when a serious accident has occurred involving loss of life, diplomats said.

Pravda said the problems in Volgodonsk had affected not only the plant but the construction of apartment buildings.

It said the state company responsible had been censured for violating building regulations and for unsafe work, a hint that buildings at the factory or in the town may have collapsed.

But Mr. Dolgikh also criticized the factory itself for turning out low-quality equipment and said it had to improve quality and step up the speed of its production.

Atomnosh, which started limited production two years ago, was to turn out equipment for six power stations by 1985.

Algeria ... 6.00 Dz. Israel ... 15.42 Dz. Norway ... 4.00 Dz.
Austria ... 17.5 Italy ... 12.00 Lrs. Oman ... 0.700 Krs.
Belarus ... 0.600 Lrs. Jordan ... 4.50 Frs.
Bulgaria ... 0.57 Lrs. Kuwait ... 4.50 Kds.
Canada ... C\$ 1.10 Libya ... 5.00 Frs.
Cyrus ... 2.25 MM. Morocco ... 8.14 Lrs.
Denmark ... 7.00 Dkr. Saudi Arabia ... 6.00 Dz.
Egypt ... 100 P. Switzerland ... 10.00 Frs.
Finland ... 6.00 FM. Turkey ... 1.50 Dz.
France ... 5.00 MM. United Arab Emirates ... 2.5 Fr.
Great Britain ... 2.25 D.M. Malta ... 35 Cent.
Greece ... 60 Drs. Monaco ... 5.50 Drs.
Ireland ... 175 Ecu. Nigeria ... 170 K. Yugoslavia ... 76 Dz.

ing taken at the plant to "straighten out the present conditions there" and "clear up the consequences of the mistakes which occurred."

The Poliburo last week accused officials at the plant of "gross violations of state discipline."

The Kremlin also announced the formation of a state committee for safety in the nuclear power industry, a move Western diplomats said was a sure sign there had been an accident at Atomnosh.

A candidate member of the Poliburo, Vladimir Dolgikh, visited Atomnosh on Tuesday and delivered a speech in Volgodonsk strongly criticizing the plant's management and workers.

Such a succession of events has been usual in the past only when a serious accident has occurred involving loss of life, diplomats said.

Pravda said the problems in Volgodonsk had affected not only the plant but the construction of apartment buildings.

It said the state company responsible had been censured for violating building regulations and for unsafe work, a hint that buildings at the factory or in the town may have collapsed.

But Mr. Dolgikh also criticized the factory itself for turning out low-quality equipment and said it had to improve quality and step up the speed of its production.

Atomnosh, which started limited production two years ago, was to turn out equipment for six power stations by 1985.

INSIDE

■ The U.S. State Department is considering helping Haitians to resettle in Belize. Page 3.

■ A Catholic newspaper has changed greatly in 100 years, and so has France. Page 3.

■ MX supporters gained the offensive after lobbying by the president before a House vote. Page 2.

■ Armenian bombing suspect admits role in the Orly airport attack, police say. Page 2.

FRIDAY

■ A.L. Rowe, the British historian, is unabashed about his latest project — rewriting Shakespeare. Mary Blume reports. Weekend.

To Our Readers

Because of technical problems with our transmission lines, Wednesday's editions could not be printed in London and Zurich and normal distribution patterns were disrupted. Please accept our apologies for any inconvenience.



Reagan Completes Caribbean Panel, Seeks Ideas for 'National Consensus'

By Francis X. Clines

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has appointed the 12 members of his National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, issuing a mandate that its report by Dec. 1 on how to build a "national consensus" behind a policy of dealing with "threats" to U.S. interests in the region.

The commission, headed by

Henry A. Kissinger, a former secretary of state, will be free to look into whatever elements of the region it chooses, including the controversy over covert U.S. military aid, according to administration officials.

The president announced the members of the panel on Tuesday after using the occasion of Captive Nation Week to issue some of the most strongly worded warnings yet on what he considers to be stalemate in the region and in the political debate that it has stirred in the United States.

The president announced the members of the panel on Tuesday after using the occasion of Captive Nation Week to issue some of the most strongly worded warnings yet on what he considers to be stalemate in the region and in the political debate that it has stirred in the United States.

The session, the third such closed debate in 153 years, is to be followed next week by a vote on whether to terminate a \$19-million program of aid to the insurgents. The administration contends that the program is intended solely to stop the arms flow from Nicaragua to rebels fighting the government of El Salvador. But critics argue

that the aid actually is aimed at overthrowing the Nicaraguan government.

In appointing the bipartisan commission, the White House was attempting to reverse what officials concede is a relatively weak standing of the Latin American issue in U.S. public-opinion polls. In designating Mr. Kissinger as chairman, the president turned to a controversial figure whom he had criticized in the past. But Mr. Kissinger was hailed officially as a person of stature and respect, and one who would not simply give rubber-stamp approval to the administration's Central American policy.

There was considerable speculation about whether the appointment was "safe" for the president. Some administration officials noted that Mr. Kissinger might not stay from having the commission range considerably beyond the president's current policy. But others noted that, in the past, Mr. Kissinger had shown a preference for viewing problems in Third World areas as a symptom of a larger struggle between East and West, communism and democracy, a view that Mr. Reagan is underlining in the Central American turmoil.

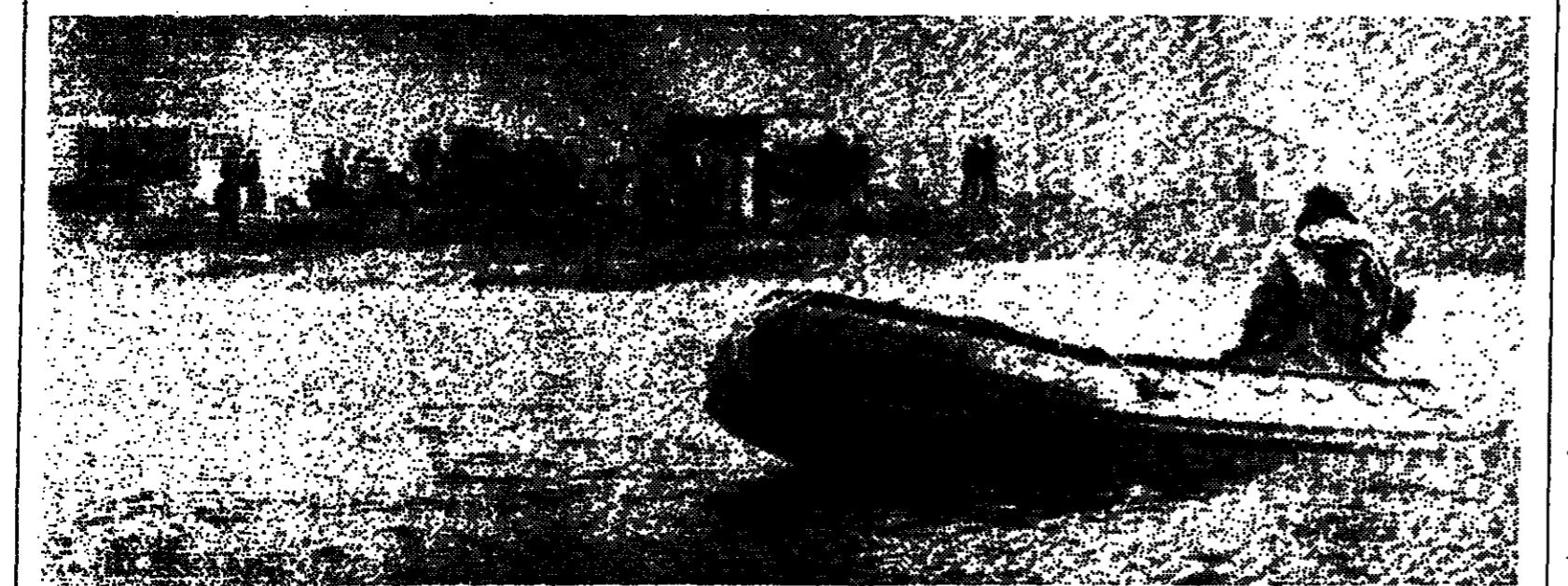
■ U.S. Welcomes Ortega Idea

The White House has welcomed an offer by the Nicaraguan leader, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, to enter regional talks on Central America as a positive step, Reuters reported from Washington.

The White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said: "Taking Mr. Ortega at his word, we believe the Nicaraguan proposal is a positive step in that it acknowledges the regional nature of the problem and the need to address external support for insurgents and terrorist groups."

Mr. Speakes said that although Mr. Ortega's six-point plan outlined Tuesday contained shortcomings, "we would hope that the Nicaraguan proposal as well as those put forth by other countries in the region would be considered, refined, and expanded."

It said urgent measures were be-



DANGEROUS STRAIT — A crewman from a Greenpeace trawler comes past the Siberian village of Leningrad after members of the environmentalist group were arrested by Soviet soldiers. Six members

of the party landed to photograph what they said was illegal use of the whale catch; a seventh was arrested at sea. A Canadian government spokesman said Wednesday the group's release was being negotiated.

Disabilities in U.S. Babies Found to Have Doubled in 25 Years

By Richard D. Luchs

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Physicians and statisticians who analyze patterns of births in the United States have concluded that the number of babies born with some physical or mental defect has doubled over the past 25 years.

Translated into total numbers by one group of investigators at the University of California, this means that about 140,000 babies born this year will suffer from physical abnormalities, mental retardation or learning problems. In the late 1950s that number was about 70,000.

A score of researchers, asked for comment about the medical, social and economic consequences for the country," said Dr. Peter Budetti, director of the Health Policy Program of the University of California, San Francisco.

Dr. Budetti, a pediatrician and lawyer, concluded that in the late 1950s about 2 percent of newborns had some physical, mental or learning defect, compared with about 4

percent today. The number of U.S. children born with some form of physical or mental impairment, but no large increase in the number of children who are deformed or retarded than those born in 1956.

The data on which the Budetti program's conclusions were based was generated by the National Health Interview Survey, a federal program mandated by Congress that since 1956 has conducted continuing interviews with residents of thousands of households around the country. The University of California program is financed by the U.S. Public Health Service.

While the California program noted the extent of the increase in physical and intellectual handicaps, what constitutes a serious defect cannot be precisely measured. In interviews, parents were asked to describe their children's problems on a three-level scale of severity. In the worst possible case the parent said the child was unable to function at a level appropriate for his or her age.

There has been a 15-percent in-

crease in the number of U.S. children enrolled in some form of special education since 1973, and federal outlays to pay for such services have risen to more than \$1 billion a year.

The data on which the Budetti program's conclusions were based was generated by the National Health Interview Survey, a federal program mandated by Congress that since 1956 has conducted continuing interviews with residents of thousands of households around the country. The University of California program is financed by the U.S. Public Health Service.

While the California program noted the extent of the increase in physical and intellectual handicaps, what constitutes a serious defect cannot be precisely measured. In interviews, parents were asked to describe their children's problems on a three-level scale of severity. In the worst possible case the parent said the child was unable to function at a level appropriate for his or her age.

There has been a 15-percent in-

crease in the number of U.S. children enrolled in some form of special education since 1973, and federal outlays to pay for such services have risen to more than \$1 billion a year.

The data on

MX Backers Take Offensive As Reagan Lobbies for Votes

By Helen Dewar
and George Lardner Jr.

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Supporters of the MX missile seized the offensive in Congress when President Ronald Reagan lobbied wavering House members and Republican leaders moved to choke off Senate debate on the issue.

Crediting the White House with running a "beautifully orchestrated" lobbying effort, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, said MX foes trailed by about 10 votes on the eve of the House vote Wednesday on

production funds for the new intercontinental ballistic missile.

While the House vote margin "closed up considerably" since MX flight testing was approved, 239-186, in May, Mr. O'Neill said he voted for the bill that he did not know whether enough votes could be switched to defeat the MX production money.

Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, a leader of the pro-MX forces, said Tuesday he could not predict the vote and called it "closer than hell."

Last-minute lobbying included letters from Mr. Reagan and from Brent Scowcroft, a retired air force

lieutenant general who was the chairman of Mr. Reagan's commission on Strategic Forces. Mr. Scowcroft said "progress is demonstrably occurring" in arms control talks with the Soviet Union and warned that "unilateral cancellation" of the MX program would abort that progress.

Representative Ronald D. Coleman, Democrat of Texas, who voted for the MX in May, said the president had called him to argue that procurement funds would help the United States reach an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union.

"I just don't happen to believe we can afford this kind of expenditure," Mr. Coleman later told reporters.

Speaking Tuesday at a White House ceremony to mark Captive Nations Week, Mr. Reagan said the MX vote was a "question of supreme importance: Do we continue forward, or do we turn back from the Scowcroft commission's recommendations?"

There was also lobbying from MX foes, including a letter from 27 groups opposed to the MX. They asked Representative Albert A. Gore Jr., Democrat of Tennessee, a leading liberal who voted for the missile in May, to reconsider.

Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, filed the cloture petition to limit debate on the \$200-billion military authorization bill, which includes \$4.6 billion for the MX. "I am really getting tired of this bill," he said.

Even before Mr. Baker filed the cloture petition, the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, John G. Tower, Republican of Texas, moved for a second time to bring the MX issue to a head by proposing an amendment to endorse findings of the presidential commission that recommended a go-ahead for the missile.

An earlier attempt by Mr. Tower to get a test vote fizzled, and anti-missile forces appeared prepared to prevent it again, contending that a full-scale MX debate had not occurred.

Senator Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, a presidential candidate who has argued sporadically against the MX for more than a week, complained that the MX fight had been portrayed as more of a "political taffy pull" than the serious debate he said he wanted. "It has been regrettable there has been no real debate," he said.

To invoke cloture requires 60 votes, one more than pro-MX forces had in May. Cloture still would allow as many as 100 hours of debate and unlimited amendments.

Alsace-Lorraine Settlement

Government officials said Wednesday that Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Kohl had agreed at their summit Tuesday that West Germany would pay indemnities to 60,000 residents of Alsace and Lorraine who were forced to join the Nazi army during World War II after Hitler occupied the area, United Press International reported from Metz, France.

In exchange, France agreed to return to West Germany the 597-hectare (1,474-acre) forest of Mammay, which is also rich with vineyards. The forest had been under French control since 1949.

Alsace-Lorraine became a bitterly fought-over region in 1648 when the French king, Louis XIV, annexed the territory under the Treaty of Münster.

After the first modern Franco-German war in 1871, Germany won the area back in the Treaty of Frankfurt. France again took Alsace-Lorraine from a defeated Germany in 1919 after World War I.

Hitler's forces marched into the region in 1940. After fighting in 1944 and 1945, Alsace-Lorraine once more became French.

An earlier attempt by Mr. Tower to get a test vote fizzled, and anti-missile forces appeared prepared to prevent it again, contending that a full-scale MX debate had not occurred.

Senator Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, a presidential candidate who has argued sporadically against the MX for more than a week, complained that the MX fight had been portrayed as more of a "political taffy pull" than the serious debate he said he wanted. "It has been regrettable there has been no real debate," he said.

To invoke cloture requires 60 votes, one more than pro-MX forces had in May. Cloture still would allow as many as 100 hours of debate and unlimited amendments.

Kohl Sees 'Real Chance' Of Arms Talks Success

New York Times Service

PARIS — Chancellor Helmut Kohl, after talks with President François Mitterrand, has said he now sees there are "real chances" for a successful conclusion of the Geneva talks on intermediate range missiles.

The two men met for five hours Tuesday without advisers or staff. The talks at a house in a forest and then in a hotel dining room at Dabo in the Vosges mountains in eastern France, centered on nuclear arms reduction negotiations.

No news conferences or communiques followed the meeting, and reporters' only contact with the leaders occurred as they walked silently through the streets of the village.

Mr. Kohl said there were no differences in the French and West German positions on the Geneva talks.

France has given its support to NATO's decision to deploy Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in December if the talks between the United States and the Soviet Union do not produce results, and West Germany, with the United States, has backed the French position that its missiles must not be considered in the coming process, contrary to the position advanced by the Soviet Union.

In his remark Tuesday, Mr. Kohl said he thought "the real chances" of success meant a result that would be "satisfactory for France, too."

The chancellor said the two men discussed his trip to Moscow two weeks ago, and a number of issues between the two countries. Mr. Mitterrand described the meeting Tuesday as "a useful, even important event."

Neither leader mentioned a con-

troversial statement on Monday by the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who said the United States and the Soviet Union should reconsider a compromise plan on the missiles that both sides unofficially discussed and then dropped last summer.

The proposal, discussed in a walk in the woods by the American and Soviet negotiators in Geneva, Paul H. Nitze and Yuri A. Kvitsinsky, would have provided a formula permitting West Germany to forgo deployment of Pershing-2 missiles.

Alsace-Lorraine Settlement

Government officials said Wednesday that Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Kohl had agreed at their summit Tuesday that West Germany would pay indemnities to 60,000 residents of Alsace and Lorraine who were forced to join the Nazi army during World War II after Hitler occupied the area, United Press International reported from Metz, France.

In exchange, France agreed to return to West Germany the 597-hectare (1,474-acre) forest of Mammay, which is also rich with vineyards. The forest had been under French control since 1949.

Alsace-Lorraine became a bitterly fought-over region in 1648 when the French king, Louis XIV, annexed the territory under the Treaty of Münster.

After the first modern Franco-German war in 1871, Germany won the area back in the Treaty of Frankfurt. France again took Alsace-Lorraine from a defeated Germany in 1919 after World War I.

Hitler's forces marched into the region in 1940. After fighting in 1944 and 1945, Alsace-Lorraine once more became French.

An earlier attempt by Mr. Tower to get a test vote fizzled, and anti-missile forces appeared prepared to prevent it again, contending that a full-scale MX debate had not occurred.

Senator Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, a presidential candidate who has argued sporadically against the MX for more than a week, complained that the MX fight had been portrayed as more of a "political taffy pull" than the serious debate he said he wanted. "It has been regrettable there has been no real debate," he said.

To invoke cloture requires 60 votes, one more than pro-MX forces had in May. Cloture still would allow as many as 100 hours of debate and unlimited amendments.

Druze Fear a Massacre in Lebanon If Christian Force Is Allowed to Stay

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Leaders of Israel's small Druze community have called on the Israeli government to remove Christian Phalangist militia units from Lebanon's Chouf mountain region before Israeli troops are withdrawn from the area.

On Wednesday, the Israeli cabinet approved a partial withdrawal of troops from Lebanon.

Israeli Druze leaders, holding what they said was the first news

conference they had called in Israel's 35 years of existence, said Tuesday they feared that there would be a massacre of Lebanese Druze in Chouf mountains if the Christian militiamen remained after the Israeli left.

They also said that Israel recognized the fighting between Christians and Druze in Lebanon last year, in connection with the invasion of Lebanon. Israel allowed the Phalangist units into key areas of the Chouf mountains.

Mr. Atschi said government officials here have not responded to the Druze demands.

There are about 40,000 Druze citizens of Israel. Members of a religion that broke from traditional Islam centuries ago, the Druze have lived peacefully in the Jewish state and are the only non-Jews who serve in the Israeli Army.

In Lebanon, Christians and Druze factions have been fighting off and on for more than 100 years. The clashes have increased in recent weeks, resulting in Israeli casualties and adding to the pressure on Israel to withdraw from the area.

The Druze leaders said that hundreds of Israeli Druze were prepared to go to Lebanon to fight alongside their fellow Druze against the Christians.

Lawmakers Pass California Budget

Los Angeles Times Service

SACRAMENTO, California — With California already 19 days into its new fiscal year, the Legislature has sent to Governor George Deukmejian a \$27-billion state budget amid predictions that he will cut it by at least \$1 billion.

The budget bill was approved by wide margins Tuesday after brief debate. Its passage had been delayed by weeks of fighting over reappropriation.

Democrats, who dominate the Legislature, had held up the budget in an effort to dissuade the governor, a Republican, from calling an election on a Republican-backed plan to reconfigure the state's voting districts. On Monday, Mr. Deukmejian called the election for Dec. 13.

Sri Lanka to Censor News

Associated Press

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — The government ordered censorship Wednesday on news of terrorist activities in the northern province of Jaffna. The restrictions will be enforced under an emergency law imposed May 18, a spokesman said.

Two mortar shells fired from Lebanon crashed into the western Galilee on Wednesday, causing damage but no casualties, United Press International in Tel Aviv quoted Israeli radio as reporting.

In Beirut, artillery shells and Soviet-made Grad missiles crashed onto the streets of Christian East Beirut and the grounds of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry, killing three persons and wounding 24.



United Press International
Italian authorities had planned to use this postmark, showing the birthplace of Mussolini 100 years ago.

Italy Approves, Then Rejects, Plan To Honor Mussolini With Postmark

Associated Press

ROME — The Italian government on Wednesday revoked a decision to allow the town of Predappio to commemorate the centennial of the birth of Mussolini with a postmark, saying the initial approval of the idea had been a "clear mistake."

It would have been the first time that Mussolini's name appeared on a postal document since he was removed from power in 1943.

France Says Armenian Admits Orly Bombing

Associated Press

PARIS — A 29-year-old Armenian has admitted he carried out the bombing attack at Orly Airport that killed six persons and injured 56, officials said Wednesday.

The man, Vartan Garibyan, was one of 11 Armenians formally charged Wednesday with terrorist offenses. The 11 suspects were among a group of 51 persons rounded up in a police crackdown shortly after Friday's bombing near the check-in counter of Turkish Airlines.

Max Gallo, a spokesman for the French government, said Wednesday that Mr. Garibyan was the organizer in France of the military wing of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), which has claimed responsibility for the Orly bombing and numerous other attacks against Turkish officials and institutions throughout Europe.

ASALA has claimed it carried out the attacks in revenge for the massacre of an estimated 1.5 million Armenians in Turkey during World War I.

French police suspect ASALA has close links with other Middle East extremist groups operating in Western Europe. Some French press reports have linked ASALA to Syrian-based Middle East extremist movements.

Syrian authorities denied any links Wednesday with Mr. Garibyan, who was born in Syria.

A communiqué issued by the Syrian Embassy in Paris said Syria is traditionally a land of asylum for refugees, including Armenians of all political views, but the Syrian government "cannot be held responsible for their actions wherever they may be."

The communiqué said it would be "manifestly in bad faith" to blame Syria in any way for the actions of the terrorist.

The embassy said Syria "energetically condemns ... such odious acts" as the Orly attack.

Mr. Gallo said Mr. Garibyan has told officials that he transported a large amount of weapons to the home of Chammam Semer, who also was among the 11 persons charged. The government spokesman did not identify the other suspects, but he said three of them were women.

The 11 were charged with murder, attempted murder, attacks on public security, association with criminals and illegal possession of arms and explosives.

The charges were filed in a court-house in suburban Créteil, where the suspects were taken in a windowless armored van accompanied by a heavily armed police escort.

During the roundup of the 51 persons, police said they seized a large quantity of weapons and explosives last fall.

Mr. Atschi said government officials here have not responded to the Druze demands.

There are about 40,000 Druze citizens of Israel. Members of a religion that broke from traditional Islam centuries ago, the Druze have lived peacefully in the Jewish state and are the only non-Jews who serve in the Israeli Army.

In Lebanon, Christians and Druze factions have been fighting off and on for more than 100 years. The clashes have increased in recent weeks, resulting in Israeli casualties and adding to the pressure on Israel to withdraw from the area.

The Druze leaders said that hundreds of Israeli Druze were prepared to go to Lebanon to fight alongside their fellow Druze against the Christians.

Alleged Barbie Victims Confront Him in Prison

Associated Press

LYONS — Klaus Barbie, 69, head of the Gestapo in Lyons during the German occupation, has been confronted in prison by two of his alleged former victims.

Police sources said a French Jew who said he was sent to a concentration camp by Barbie and a French Resistance intelligence chief arrested by the Gestapo on that day, April 1944, has been preparing a case against Barbie, who was brought to France from Bolivia last February to face war crimes charges.

He also said, "I have contempt for individuals in government who turn over to the press classified documents in their trust. But I don't have contempt for those in the press who receive them."

Socialist Seen As Leader of Italy Coalition

President Begins Talks On a New Government

Reuters

ROME — President Sandro Pertini of Italy began consultations Wednesday on the makeup of a new government amid growing signs he would nominate Bettino Craxi as the country's first Socialist prime minister.

Both men were summoned to the front of the House, where Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. read resolutions censuring them for sexual misconduct.

Both men were summoned to the front of the House, where Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. read resolutions censuring them for sexual misconduct.

Political sources said Mr. Pertini would later meet with delegations from the Christian Democratic Party, which is the dominant factor in postwar Italian politics, and with the Socialists and the Communists.

Leaders of the Christian Democrats, who suffered a big setback in elections last month, said Tuesday they were prepared to accept a Socialist prime minister under certain conditions.

The secretary of the Christian Democrats, Giacomo de Mita, said he would insist that the next government embark on a plan of monetarist rigor involving tough measures to bring down inflation and reduce public borrowing. Many commentators have said Mr. Craxi does not want to be held solely responsible for unpopular economic policies.

Mr. de Mita said the Socialists would have to accept a long-term alliance with the Christian Democrats and hinted this could mean pulling out of local government alliances with the Communists where possible.

He also indicated that Mr. Craxi would have to convince the small Republican Party, which did well in the elections, to help form a five-party coalition.

The Republican leader, Giovanni Spadolini, pulled his party out of government in autumn after a five-party coalition led by him collapsed, but he continued to support the coalition

Catholic Paper Endures In a Secularized France No Longer Fighting Anti-Clericalism, La Croix Shares Some Ideas With Left

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

PARIS — "In our view, the daily press is the plague of our era," said the editorial in the very first issue. "The best of the newspapers are worth nothing."

The words were written 100 years ago last month by the Rev. François Piard. With them, he and a group of Assumptionist priests launched *La Croix*, a daily newspaper determined to preach the religious order's combative, monarchist version of Roman Catholicism to what was rapidly becoming one of the most secular countries in the West.

La Croix is celebrating its 100th anniversary this summer, but its founders might have some difficulty in recognizing what has become of their journal, or indeed their religious order.

"If I refer to the first editorial of the paper, it saw the rights of man as opposed to the rights of God," said the Rev. Noël Copin, a well-known television journalist who began his career at *La Croix* and recently returned as its managing editor. "Today the cause of the rights of man is one of the permanent themes of our combat."

So is support for democracy, the welfare state and help for the Third World.

The changes in the paper and in the Assumptionist order reflect one of the most profound shifts in French life over the last three decades: a virtual end to the struggle between Catholicism and the secular republic, and the blossoming of a variety of relationships between French Catholicism and the political left.

Even though a majority of practicing Catholics here still vote for parties of the right, the encounter between Catholicism and the left has changed both sides.

A few parts of the church have changed as much as the Assumptionists.

When the Rev. Emmanuel Falzon founded the order in 1845 at

the College of the Assumption in Nîmes, his purpose was largely to fight the French republic and its secular doctrines.

How profound was the antipathy between the church and the anticlerical left? To answer, the Rev. Henri Guillemin, an Assumptionist official, took a recent visitor to the Assumptionists' Paris headquarters down a corridor for a look at a 13th-century statue of Our Lady of Salvation.

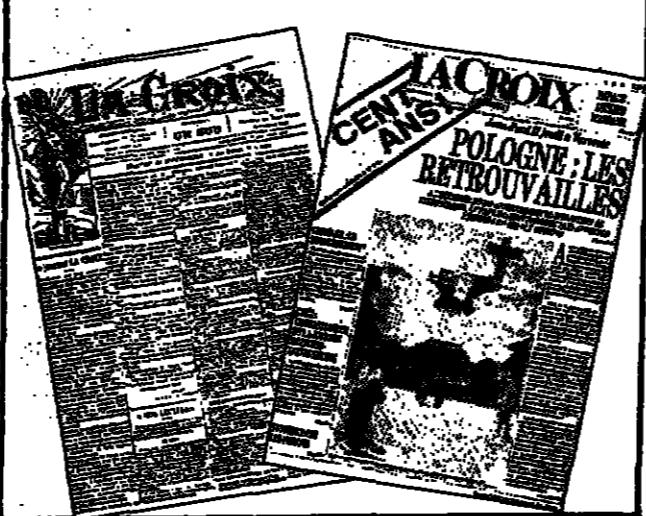
"If you notice, the nose was originally chipped off, and there's damage to the face and the arms, and to the Baby Jesus in her arms," he said. "That happened when a supporter of the Paris Commune in 1871 shot the statue in the face, and then took a hammer to it."

The revolutionaries took control of Paris for two months, is heroic in the history of the left but was nothing short of a disaster in the eyes of the religious order.

Originally, the Assumptionists



The Rev. Noël Copin, managing editor of *La Croix*, checks copies of the Catholic paper at its pressroom in Paris. Below are front pages from the first and centennial issues.



Vichy messages if they read between the lines, and while most Vichy papers were shut down, *La Croix* was allowed to remain open after the liberation.

It was in the postwar period that the new French Catholic church was born, and the Assumptionists reflected the change.

"None of us were the same after the war," said Father Guillemin.

In the mid-1950s a new *La Croix* also began to take shape. It dropped the crucifix from its masthead and its style began to resemble that of a modern daily — and a

daily that won praise from secular journalists.

Politically, the paper and the order embraced the modern world, moving toward a kind of centrist progressivism that increasingly characterized the church's approach to politics.

Today the influence of what Father Monsch called social Catholicism can be seen in both the governing Socialist Party and in the opposition. The church and the Socialist government are skirmishing over the role of religious schools, but for the most part, the old clerical-secular battles are over.

Despite an anticlerical government's efforts to shut the paper down at the turn of the century by temporarily throwing the Assumptionists out of France, *La Croix* prospered. During the German occupation from 1940 to 1944, *La Croix* was a mixture of Vatican pronouncements and articles sympathetic to Vichy and the Nazis.

But Father Guillemin argues that careful readers could see non-

Madrid Delegates Resist Maltese Demand

Reuters

MADRID — The tiny state of San Marino intervened Wednesday of an attempt to break a six-day deadlock over Maltese demands that are holding up completion of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, delegates said.

Antonio Carasol, the San Marino delegate, called on the Madrid conference to resume dialogue on demands by Malta for a statement on arms reduction in the Mediterranean and a meeting on Mediterranean security. But there seemed little likelihood that his call would be heeded.

The conference reached agreement Friday on a new East-West document covering security and human rights. Only the Maltese question is preventing delegates from formally adopting the document.

Most of the 35 delegations have firmly rejected the Maltese demands. Under the procedures established in 1975 by the Helsinki Final Act, which set out a framework for dialogue, a closing document requires the agreement of all participating nations.

Mr. Carasol said he was calling for renewed dialogue because a way had to be found out of the impasse.

■ *Maltese Problem Not New*
Earlier, John Danner of The New York Times reported from Madrid:

Malta's refusal to yield on its demand left diplomats from other nations playing a waiting game designed to pressure the Maltese into giving up their quest. On Tuesday, exasperated diplomats filed in for a four-minute session behind closed doors in which the only order of business was an announcement to meet again on Wednesday.

The "Maltese problem," as some of the delegates are calling it, is not new. During a previous follow-up conference to the 1975 Helsinki agreement, Malta delayed the conclusion of the proceedings for two days with the same demand. That conference, held in Belgrade in 1977 and 1978, ended in failure because the West and the Soviet bloc could not reach agreement.

The Maltese delegate, Evarist Saliba, was adamant Tuesday, telling reporters that he was prepared to carry on his one-nation filibuster for some time. But in less guarded moments in the past, he has indicated flexibility.

Some diplomats suggest that Malta is creating obstacles mainly to gather publicity for its cause, which has no visible support. The other delegations argue that a general conference on Mediterranean security would have to include the problems of the Middle East and North Africa, which

would turn it into an international free-for-all.

In a speech Tuesday, the U.S. representative, Max M. Kampelman, made clear his delegation's opposition to Malta's demand.

His speech was a hard-hitting attack upon the Soviet Union and its allies for human rights abuses, and it drew critical comment from Soviet-bloc representatives, coming as it did so shortly after the

compromise agreement had been worked out.

That's the kind of thing we've spent two years listening to, a Polish delegate said Tuesday. He said he believed the American's speech was "for domestic political consumption."

Mr. Kampelman was scheduled to return to Washington for congressional hearings Thursday. Some congressmen are expected to complain that the Madrid docu-

ment does not provide adequate protection for Soviet dissidents.

The U.S. representative has said he is happy with the agreement, and describes its advances in the field of human rights as modest but nonetheless significant.

Mr. Kampelman said foreign ministers probably would meet Sept. 7 to 9 to sign the final document from the Madrid conference, which began three years ago.

Abducted Italian Girl Reported Alive

Reuters

ROME — Men claiming to have kidnapped a 15-year-old girl said Wednesday that she was still alive as their midnight deadline approached for the Italian government to free the man who shot the pope two years ago.

In the past two weeks anonymous telephone callers have said that Emanuela Orlandi, a Vatican employee's daughter who disappeared in Rome on June 22, would be killed unless Pope John Paul II, Agca a Christian, was freed.

A man who telephoned the Italian news agency ANSA shortly before noon Wednesday said that she was still alive but that the deadline was still set for midnight Wednesday night, the agency reported.

The man called the agency to

confirm that it had received the message. The phrase said: "Reaching the suppression of July 20 we do not lose hope in the will of those who can carry out a final and resolving gesture."

While the Vatican has been deeply involved in the case, a spokesman pointed out again Wednesday that the Holy See was powerless. The pope had given Mr. Agca a Christian pardon, he noted, adding that it was the Italian state that had sentenced him to life in prison.

Mr. Agca has condemned the kidnapping, saying that he does not want to be released. But those claiming the abduction have said that his statements should be ignored.

IT'S NEW YORK.

IT'S THE NEW YORK HILTON.

It's the very heart of Manhattan. Broadway, Lincoln Center, Fifth Avenue, Central Park. Right where you want to be. Our staff speaks your language. Our special services for international guests help you to enjoy it all. And our rooms offer you many comforts that you deserve. Call Hilton Reservation Service or your travel agent, or write for our brochure, 1335 Avenue of the Americas at 54th Street, New York 10019. (212) 586-7000. Telex: NYHUR 238492. CABLE: NY HILTEL

THE NEW YORK HILTON
AT ROCKEFELLER CENTER

Civil Rights Nominee Criticizes the White House

By Juan Williams

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Morris B. Abram, the best-known of President Ronald Reagan's three nominees to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, has suggested that he occupies a middle ground between the White House and its critics on civil rights and said the administration had "shot itself in the foot" on some issues.

He said the administration should not have hesitated as it did on extension of the Voting Rights Act last year and it also bobbled the issue of tax-exempt status for segregated private schools in the Bob Jones University case.

But Mr. Abram, 65, in his first interview since he was nominated, said he saw no "malignancy of purpose" against minorities in the administration's civil rights policies, and he criticized the current Civil Rights Commission for often "needlessly adopting every slogan" of the civil rights movement.

He predicted that Mr. Reagan's nominees, including himself, will reinvigorate the commission, if

they are confirmed by the Senate after hearings that are scheduled to conclude this week, to adduce that the nominees will "add intellectual weight" to the commission.

"The willing to call a spade a spade," said Mr. Abram, a long-time civil rights activist whose legal work helped establish the one-man, one-vote law in the South. "I don't care whether it's good to hear or not, pleasing to the ears, disconcerting. I'm going to say it."

Mr. Abram said the commission and most civil rights groups were conveniently ignoring the "momentum of progress" made in civil rights during the last 20 years and the major remaining civil rights problem in America, which he said is a "permanent underclass" of poor, uneducated and unmotivated blacks.

The gap between blacks and whites in income "doesn't close by getting a better job for a civil rights leader's child who attended Amherst," said Mr. Abram, a former president of Brandeis University and of the American Jewish Committee and chairman of the United Negro College Fund for nine years.

"All that does is help those to an advantage that is unneeded. What is being done for those down in the pit? Who is speaking for them?"

He said civil rights leaders "need to stand back and say, What am I doing, is it working? and be willing to stop shouting slogans of the past."

Mr. Abram said he was "not willing to deal with an issue as important as racial discrimination in this country in terms of shibboleths" that come from leaders of the civil rights community or the administration.

At a Senate confirmation hearing last week, Mr. Abram and the other nominees, John H. Bumzel, a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, and Robert A. Destro, a Catholic University law professor, as well as Linda Chavez, the nominee for staff director, faced stiff opposition from Democrats who said they were being used by Mr. Reagan as a tool to "silence" a commission that often has been critical of the president.

But Mr. Abram, interviewed in his Park Avenue law offices, had also given his own criticisms of the Reagan administration.

He said the administration was endorsing tax-exempt status for schools that discriminate by race, "is another case of shooting themselves in the foot."

Speaking of the Reagan administration, Mr. Abram said, "I think they have the best interest of blacks, whites and the country at heart."

"I resent being asked if I am involving myself with something evil," he said. "We are not talking about a dictator."

Mr. Abram also defended his stand on employment quotas. He said that along with the resentment they engendered in whites, quotas damaged the dignity of blacks left uncertain whether they had been hired because of their abilities or the color of their skin.

He said the Bob Jones University case, in which the administration was endorsing tax-exempt status for schools that discriminate by race, "is another case of shooting themselves in the foot."

He said the immigration service would welcome plans to resettle the Haitians or any other group of illegal immigrants in Belize or elsewhere. "If somebody said they'd take them, we wouldn't hesitate a moment," he said.

Mr. Moore said the plan, which would provide 20-acre (8-hectare) plots to each settler, has the support of the Belizean government and that the Haitian government has agreed to reconsider its initial opposition if the plan is revised.

Repeated telephone calls to the Belizean and Haitian embassies were not returned.

U.S. Considers Plan to Resettle Haitians in Belize

By Lee May

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department is considering helping to resettle in Belize thousands of Haitians destined to leave their country, a plan that it calls "a new approach" to migration and related development problems in Central America.

The \$20-million resettlement plan calls for sending initially about 2,500 people from 600 families in Haiti to an agricultural settlement project in the Moho River area of Belize, the former British Honduras.

The proposal was outlined in State Department correspondence to Walter E. Fauntroy, a nonvoting delegate to Congress from the District of Columbia and chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus' task force on Haitian refugees.

Powell A. Moore, assistant secretary for legislative and intergovernmental affairs, wrote that the project represents a "multilateral approach" to resolving Central America's migration problems. He said the resettlement of Haitians in Belize could serve "as a demonstration project within the region."

But Mr. Fauntroy, in an angry letter to Secretary of State George P. Shultz, called the plan part of the "continuing racist reaction to the flight of Haitian refugees." He said that the Haitians "could wind up as cannon fodder" if an armed conflict broke out between Belize and neighboring Guatemala.

The resettlement program would be administered by the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration, a private group specializing in refugee resettlement that is financed by dozens of national governments. The United States contributes about \$42 million to the committee's annual \$140 million budget.

Belize, which has a majority

black population that speaks English and Creole and a sizable Spanish-speaking minority, already has encouraged an estimated 2,000 Salvadoran exiles to settle there. There has been talk by government officials there and in the United States of a Haitian resettlement plan.

In addition to the estimated 25,000 Haitians who have fled to the United States since 1977 seek-

ing political asylum from what they consider an oppressive government regime, thousands of Central Americans have also come to the United States for similar reasons.

Duke Austin, a spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, said Tuesday that about 25,000 Salvadorans and 15,000 Nicaraguans are in the United States illegally and face deportation. About 6,000 Haitians

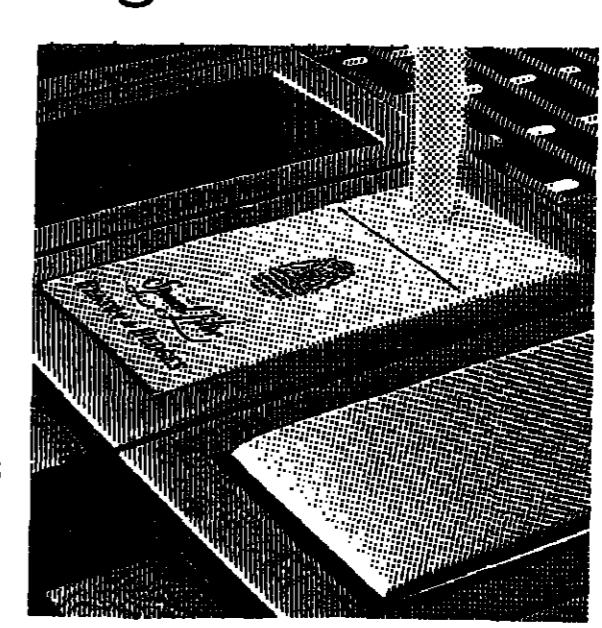
also face hearings on whether they should be granted political asylum, Mr. Austin said.

He said the immigration service would welcome plans to resettle the Haitians or any other group of illegal immigrants in Belize or elsewhere. "If somebody said they'd take them, we wouldn't hesitate a moment," he said.

Mr. Moore said the plan, which would provide 20-acre (8-hectare) plots to each settler, has the support of the Belizean government and that the Haitian government has agreed to reconsider its initial opposition if the plan is revised.

Repeated telephone calls to the Belizean and Haitian embassies were not returned.

Benson & Hedges
Special Filter
The world's finest taste in cigarettes



Created and perfected by the House of Benson & Hedges

**UNIVERSITY DEGREE
COUNSELLING**
Sale
Womens and Mens
97 Champs-Elysées

San Sack
For information contact:
WORLDWIDE EDUCATIONAL
COUNSELLING SERVICE
378 New Cavendish Street,
London W1M 8JR

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Terms for Brazil

The negotiations on Brazil's foreign debts raise doubts that North Americans should ponder carefully. A few months ago the International Monetary Fund extended a further large loan to enable Brazil to keep its credit lines open and avoid default on the past loans, but the condition was a policy of rigorous austerity to be imposed on the Brazilian economy. By May it was evident that Brazil was not meeting the targets, and the IMF froze further access to the loan. It is not a question of bad faith; it can be argued that the targets were unrealistic from the beginning. The latest talks are an attempt to work out new terms.

The IMF knows that it cannot go on the principle of enforced conditions. It cannot put itself in the position of financing more of the same policies that got the debtors into trouble in the first place. Nor either can it press the principle so hard that it incites uprisings in Brazil — where unemployment is already high.

The central issue here are not the esoteric financial arrangements. To pay off their debts to North American and European banks, Brazil and the other Latin debtors need to be able to sell in the North American and European markets. Rigorous management of internal fiscal affairs is highly desirable, but the crucial factor is the economic recovery now beginning in the United States and, less certainly, in Europe. With strong and sustained growth, the rich countries will suck in Latin exports in

great volumes and make it possible for Latin debtors to pay their way out of their hole without great distress. But if that kind of a growth rate does not develop in the northern hemisphere, no amount of austerity to the south will make repayment possible.

It is useful to recall that those debts originated in the first oil crisis a decade ago. Because the Latin countries borrowed to keep their economies developing, they continued to buy U.S. exports — an important contribution to U.S. prosperity during the decade. That process also works in reverse. If the Latin economies are now forced into super-austerity, they are not going to be very good customers. The dollars that Brazil must devote to debt service are dollars that it cannot spend on imports from the United States. That is another reason for North Americans to have another look at those debt schedules. They have implications for jobs in U.S. factories.

The disquieting thing about the latest debt negotiations is that they have become a process of patching along, avoiding disaster, but on the basis of plans that depend on slightly improbable growth rates in the industrial world. Something more durable and more hopeful is required. It will take political leadership that will have to come not from the technicians who run the IMF but from the politicians who run the United States government.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Job for Kissinger

It might have been arms control and should have been the Middle East. Instead it is the palpable dread of disaster in Central America that has impelled the Reagan administration to seek the help of Henry Kissinger.

If the former secretary of state is wanted to supply a sense of global perspective to two years of panicky military responses, lot of Reagan rhetoric and CIA plotting are going to have to be artfully buried. If, however, he is wanted mainly to polish up a failing policy, he will again provide only the verbal gloss for a destructive foreign venture.

It's a long, long way from July to December, when Mr. Kissinger's commission is to give its report. To make the commission's deliberations meaningful, Mr. Reagan needs to put on hold any interventionist designs against Nicaragua or Cuba and any military plans that may involve more U.S. forces in El Salvador.

Mr. Kissinger cannot sell what Mr. Reagan has so plainly failed to sell. He can contribute only by redesigning the policies that have produced the president's desperation.

It is not just some communications failure that explains the lack of public support for Mr. Reagan's approach to Central America. Polls show that most Americans do not even know whether he is backing the government in El Salvador and the insurgents in Nicaragua or vice versa. But most also do not share the president's sense of peril, and the best-informed tend to be the most skeptical.

How does a leftist dictatorship in Nicaragua threaten the United States — and how much? Why, if that regime is not backed by Washington for overthrow, can it not be easily insulated from El Salvador's civil war? Why is "our" side in El Salvador incapable of the most elementary respect for human rights that would broaden its appeal and remove its reputation for corruption? Why, in any case, is this fixation with Central America diverting attention and resources from even more pressing crises in the Western Hemisphere, like the

austerity now jeopardizing a democratic transition in Brazil? To those doubts and fears the administration has responded mainly with slogans and disingenuous smirks.

An extraordinary commission of citizens is at best a poor way of giving a reasoned answer. What is more, the failure to appoint to it some notable doubters, like Senators Mathias or Moynihan, can only diminish its influence.

Still, Mr. Kissinger's diplomatic gifts are as outsized as his faults. And he understands the piranha ways of bureaucracy, perhaps too well. He needs no tutoring on his own vulnerability as a devious meddler against an elected leftist regime in Chile and as a codifier of Latin dictators. One must assume that he wants no suicide mission into history.

The prize in Central America is to locate the space for compromise before much more that is precious is lost. Blueprints for a Marshall Plan of aid will lead nowhere if the present martial plans are not put aside. Even the authors of those proposals smell their failure as they seek a 40-percent increase for covert and overt military operations in Central America. Such an increase, an administration report concedes, "may be perceived as incremental escalation to stave off defeat for the time being, without any clear strategy for success — an awkward parallel with Vietnam."

The parallel is sinister as well as awkward. As Mr. Kissinger's appointment was announced, so were war games in the Caribbean, with the aim of showing that U.S. naval ships can blockade Nicaragua. When Senator Jackson proposed the idea of a commission on Central America, he pleaded for creativity to end a policy paralysis — not for a prestigious endorsement of incremental interventionism.

Given time and room to maneuver, Mr. Kissinger might still vindicate the arts of diplomacy. If that is not what the president wants, this commission is pointless and no place for honorable service.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

For Assad, 'Crime Does Pay'

Crime does pay: That is the melancholy conclusion to be drawn from Syria's immunity from retribution despite the long list of acts by the Assad regime against the Syrian people, the Palestinians and other Arabs. The regime is an army junta based on President Hafez al-Assad's family and clan. Its members are drawn from one section of the Alawite community, which in all is a 12-percent minority inside Syria. Yet its mini-minority status has not prevented the group from acting with boldness and brutality. It has got away with murder, literally mass murder.

— The Economist (London).

Abu Musa: 'Let Them Go'

There is no homeland with partition. The homeland is all the homeland. Therefore there must be complete liberation of the whole land of Palestine... I don't want to kill, massacre [Israelis]. Why did they leave their country to come to mine? They bear the citizenship of the countries they came from. It's their right to return there. Only those Jews who were in Palestine are Palestinians. The rest are not. Let

them go. They must go back to the countries they came from. They are nationals of Europe.

— Abu Musa, the PLO rebel leader, in an interview in The Guardian (London).

The Soviets in the Middle East

No solution to the Palestinian problem or other problems in the area will be reached without the consent and participation of the Soviet Union. Up to now, Presidents Reagan and Carter tried to work out problems in the Middle East without Russian participation. I think in the future it will be very difficult and perhaps impossible to do so because the key to Palestinian policy will be in the hands of the Syrians and the Soviet Union.

— Camille Chamoun, the former Lebanese president, in an interview in Newsweek.

Mr. Arafat has met with and written to Arab heads of state and Mrs. Gandhi. The Soviet Union is reportedly also trying to bring about a rapprochement between the PLO and the Syrians. On the success of these efforts will depend the future of the PLO.

— The Indian Express (Delhi).

FROM OUR JULY 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: The Fleet Visits Hawaii

HONOLULU — The Hawaii "Shimp," a Japanese daily, says editorially: "The sentiment is being sown in Japan that the United States is our greatest benefactor. We join in extending the hearty 'Aloha' to the great American Armada on its peaceful goodby mission for the world looks to the United States as a true guardian of peace." Leading men among the 60,000 Japanese here are overlooking no opportunity of extending assurances of friendship to the Fleet. Officers of the Connecticut gave a reception on the flagship. The absence of constant official entertaining gives an opportunity for delightful private affairs and the popularity of surf-riding is unabated.

1933: Reforming German Theatre

BERLIN — A revolution is reshaping the German stage and strenuous efforts are being made to imbue the theatre with a new spirit before the opening of the coming season. Most of the theatres in the Reich have been placed under new management. These men have the outlook demanded by the new rulers and, while pledged to bestow the laurels of fame upon deserving young and hitherto unknown German authors, they are forcing the acting profession to adopt the collectivist principle.

Very few foreign plays will be produced in Berlin during the next few months. A play by Dr. Josef Goebbels, the Nazi propaganda minister, will be given at the Komödienhaus.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

Executive Editor
Editor
Deputy Editor
Associate Editor

RENE BONDY
FRANCOIS DESMAISON
RICHARD H. MORGAN
STEPHAN W. CONAWAY

Deputy Publisher
Director of Circulation
Director of Advertising
Director of Operations

Philip M. Foisie
WALTER WELLS
ROBERT K. McCABE
SAMUEL ABT
CARL GIEWERTZ

Executive Editor
Editor
Deputy Editor
Associate Editor

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Gen. Mgr. Asta: Alan Lecour, 24-34 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 9220 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone 747-1265, Telex 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris.

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 9220 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone 747-1265, Telex 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris.

Gen. Mgr. Asta: Alan Lecour, Tel. 3-285618, Telex 61170, S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre R 732021723, Commission Paritaire No. 34231, U.S. subscription: \$280 per year. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101. © 1983, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

A More Careful Look at Assad's Syria

By Talcott W. Seelye

WASHINGTON — No country in the Middle East is more misunderstood than Syria. The conventional image of Syria, created by a combination of Syrian declaratory extremism and anti-Syrian propaganda, portrays it as violently anti-American, a Soviet satellite, Qadhafi-like in its rejection of Middle East peace, near-Marxist in its political ideology and eager to go to war with Israel. None of that is true.

The vast majority of Syrians are well disposed toward Americans, and a great number have relatives living as citizens in the United States. Despite a recent increase in Soviet protective support, Syrian President Hafez al-Assad remains in control of Syrian foreign policy and keeps the door open to the United States.

Mr. Assad is fundamentally a political moderate as is a radical. He is on record as supporting United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 calling for an Arab commitment to make peace with Israel in return for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories.

The regime is essentially non-ideological; it keeps the local Communist Party under tight rein. A central tenet of Mr. Assad's policy is to avoid a full-scale war with Israel, since he knows that Syria would be beaten badly and that his minority Alawite regime would be jeopardized.

Why then is the Syrian government so obstinate and antagonistic? Now that Israel and Lebanon have signed a withdrawal agreement, why doesn't Syria agree to withdraw its troops?

A primary reason is that Mr. Assad is upset that Israel is being rewarded for its invasion of Lebanon. He refuses to equate Syria's "legitimacy" presence in Lebanon with Israel's "legitimate" presence. Syria therefore insists on unconditional Israeli withdrawal. Should the Syrians ever back down from this position, they would seem to dissociate any eventual Syrian withdrawal from the Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

Second, Mr. Assad believes that only by acting in concert from a position of strength can the Arabs ever prevail upon Israel to make the necessary concessions for a peace satisfactory to the Arabs. He sees the normalization of Israeli-Lebanese relations flowing from the withdrawal agreement as one more Arab defection weakening the negotiating weight of the Arab whole.

Third, he harbors a lingering resentment toward the United States, which mediated the Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

Mr. Assad felt let down by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who was unable to parlay the first Syrian-Israeli disengagement agreement in 1974 into a comprehensive settlement.

Mr. Assad thought President Carter backed out of a personal commitment made in 1977 to solve the Palestine problem, and he resented that Mr. Carter reduced pressure on Israel to withdraw from the Golan Heights by taking Egypt out of the Arab power equation through the Camp David agreement.

He sees the shipment of the most sophisticated

U.S. military equipment to Israel as building up an Israeli military machine that threatens his existence. He feels that, in general, the United States has ignored both Syria's concerns and its pivotal position in the area.

Fourth, Mr. Assad is now determined to pursue no Lebanese arrangement in isolation from wider regional considerations.

Where does all this leave the United States? It is unfortunate that the nature of Secretary of State George Shultz's recent visit to Damascus was misunderstood by the media and interpreted as a major U.S. policy failure. The visit should have been viewed as a step to expand the U.S.-Syrian dialogue, so long neglected. Certainly no knowledgeable U.S. official was naive enough to believe that Mr. Assad was about to agree to withdraw his troops from Lebanon.

This evolving high-level dialogue, which has led to formation of a U.S.-Syrian working commission to consult on Lebanon, is important. It improves the general atmosphere, and the existence of the commission suggests that Mr. Assad may be keeping his options open. If America can address Mr. Assad's major concerns, even partially, it might make some headway.

First, it should emphasize that it recognizes the differences in the Syrian and Israeli military presences and should agree that a Syrian withdrawal could be dissociated from the Israeli-Lebanese agreement. And it must take appropriate account of Syria's security concerns.

Second, Syria's objections to the terms of the

agreement might be alleviated if the Israelis undertook a unilateral withdrawal. Such a withdrawal would demonstrate to Mr. Assad the sincerity of the Israelis' undertaking to withdraw and to minimize their future presence in Lebanon. This could be a critical factor in triggering a Syria withdrawal. Like the Israelis of course, the Syrians would insist upon retaining a residual presence — in the Bekaa Valley.

Third, Washington must demonstrate to Mr. Assad's satisfaction that its word is credible and that it is not being led around by the Soviets. In this connection, Mr. Assad definitely wants the Golan Heights back, since he feels some personal responsibility for loss of the Golan in 1967.

Since Syria's claim to this territory is irrefutable from the standpoint of international law, Israel's emasculation of it must be reversed. Unless the United States deals with this issue more effectively, it can expect little responsiveness from Mr. Assad on withdrawal.

A continuing strong, public U.S. commitment to Lebanon's sovereignty is also a necessity, both as a signal to Syria and as reassurance to the Lebanese government. Such a commitment helps the Lebanese regime to live with the reality that, whatever happens, Syria for historical and political reasons can be expected to retain important influence in Lebanon.

This reality is a reason why Syria eventually might find it possible to pull out at least most of its troops, if the Israelis do the same.

The writer was ambassador to Syria from 1978 to 1981. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.



A Notion Half the Soviet People Seem to Believe

By Walter Reich

WASHINGTON — My recent conversation with the Moscow taxi driver was at first no different from others I had had during a visit to the Soviet Union. As we passed the familiar landmarks we exchanged the familiar sentiments. What a shame that our two countries are so at odds. Certainly there could be nothing worse than war.

How could that be? the driver objected. Didn't I know that America was undergoing the largest arms buildup in history? Didn't I know that the president himself was making it impossible to reach an accommodation on nuclear missiles? Didn't I know that if the Soviet rocket forces weren't as prepared for an attack as they were, Mr. Reagan would surely launch a first strike?

The driver grew agitated. He drove faster. We were halfway to the airport port, with nothing around us but meadows and bushes.

"Why are you pushing us?" he insisted. "Why do you push us everywhere in the world? Why do you threaten us? Don't you see we only want peace? Don't you know that we've suffered from war?"

"What about Afghanistan?" I ventured — immediately regretting it.

And the longer I stayed in their company, the better I understood why.

Everything tells them that America is planning war. Everything — newspapers, radio, television. The mighty news programs repeatedly show Soviet leaders holding peaceful negotiations with visiting diplomats and contrast those meetings with Vietnamese clips of American soldiers on troop carriers and American fighter jets posing on military runways.

Soviet leaders are portrayed as interested primarily in their country's agriculture and industry; they turn to foreign and military affairs unwillingly, when the belligerence of the United States forces them to defend the Soviet Union and the world from capitalist expansion.

American leaders, on the other hand, unmercifully pursue world domination despite poverty, unemployment, inequality and moral corruption at home. It is such efforts, Yuri Andropov insisted a few weeks ago, that are "the true roots of evil perpetrated in the world."

Just as he was threatening that Russians would take back Alaska, the airport appeared. He stopped, quieted, helped me with my bags, refused a tip. "For friendship," he insisted, "it will come," he said, "when your leaders stop their evil ways."

I had expected differences with Soviet people, but not such explosive ones. Nor was the taxi driver my only agitated conversationalist.

Other Soviet citizens I spoke to about matters of war and peace — not only taxi drivers but also scientists, engineers, physicians — expressed similar views, often with equal feeling. Most of them insisted that the Soviet leaders want only peace and that their American counterparts want only war.

As just as he was threatening that Russians would take back Alaska, the airport appeared. He stopped, quieted, helped me with my bags, refused a tip. "For friendship," he insisted, "it will come," he said, "when your leaders stop their evil ways."

I had expected differences with Soviet people, but not such explosive ones. Nor was the taxi driver my only agitated conversationalist.

Their insistence was so strong and so persistent that I began to realize that, in the main, they really meant it.

And the longer I stayed in their company, the better I understood why.

Regarding "From the Left Comes a Swipe at Amnesty International" (IHT, July 12) by Jonathan Power:

While arguing his belief that Amnesty International is a nonpartisan organization, Mr. Power cites some rather important pieces of evidence to the contrary. For example, Amnesty's 1982 report, which begins with a commentary on "political killings by governments," makes no mention of the killings, kidnappings, bombings and

STYLE



Couture customers, left to right: Catherine Deneuve, Princess Caroline, Estee Lauder, Lynn Wyatt, Jacqueline de Ribes and Paloma Picasso.

Haute Couture: The Prestige Business Investment

By Hébé Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

Haut couture, fashion's pinnacle of price and prestige, has long been a losing venture in a glamorous and creative design adventure. However, much to everyone's surprise, a few years ago many couture houses learned how to become profitable by merchandising the mystique of the couture name and reputation as the flag of multinational, highly licensed fashion empires.

Not surprisingly, the marketing value of owning a couture house has become apparent to aggressive marketers. Avon, the giant American cosmetic conglomerate, and the Japanese ready-to-wear manufacturer, Itokin recently bought into the French couture market. In 1981, Avon signed a perfume licensing agreement with Louis Féraud, which, the designer said, resulted in an enormous business turnover last year. With such incentive, a financially flush Féraud said he is spending 3.5 million francs, (approximately \$47,000), or one million more francs than usual on his couture collection. The latter will be shown next Wednesday with quite a fanfare and accessorized with Tiffany jewelry (another Avon subsidiary), to 1,000 guests at the Théâtre Saint-Louis Bouffes, instead of at Féraud's smallish salon.

As for André Courrèges, who sold 65 percent of his couture house to Itokin in early 1983, he will be showing a couture collection for the first time in three years. Courrèges said Itokin is planning a vast licensing program and needs the prestige of a couture name. He also said that he was happy to be back to more creative work.

Financial assets aside, a recent survey of couture houses revealed that they have been doing a surprisingly brisk business with private customers as well, of which there are about 3,000 in the world, according to a spokesman for the Chambre Syndicale de la Couture Parisienne. In a few days, a number of these privileged women will descend their yachts and villas to attend the Paris winter couture collections, an event they would not miss for anything. Most of them are not

just browsing. This is business and they will work hard on their winter wardrobes for they have an image to maintain.

With prices starting at around \$5,000 for a simple suit, one might wonder who, in this day and age, can afford to spend thousands of dollars on clothes. They fall into several categories. Some are just plain rich ladies who have been buying couture clothes all their lives and are used to the red carpet treatment. They would be lost in a boutique. Squeezing into closets, like fitting rooms and arguing with saleswomen simply is not their style. In a couture house, they can recline comfortably while their attentive and personal waitress, in basic black and pearls, takes over their fashion problems. Sometimes, the customer herself comes down for additional consultation. Hubert de Givenchy, for example, is always around and will even change a model — at a price, no doubt — to suit a client's taste. Dior's Marc Bohan will also come down for a friend, as will Emanuel Ungaro. But not Yves Saint Laurent. "Never," said Pierre Bergé, his business manager.

Other women buy couture because they are in the public eye and need the security of impeccable, custom-made clothes. This group ranges all the way from business women, such as Estée Lauder, to movie stars, such as Catherine Deneuve. The same applies to Eliette Von Karajan, a former Dior muse, who has been dressing at Dior for years. As Bohan put it: "She simply has to look smashing for her husband's concert." Princess Caroline, who since the death of her mother, has become Monaco's first lady, also needs to look impeccable and shops at Dior.

"All these couture clothes are not for walking down the street," Bohan said. "They serve a business purpose." For obvious reasons, wives of heads of state are good couture customers, with Queen Noor of Jordan and Imelda Marcos, of the Philippines, at the top of the list. Danielle Mitterrand is a perfect example of a woman who had absolutely no use for clothes. But since her husband became president of France, she has had to frequent

French couture houses, for "la prestige de la France." Other Socialist ministers, like Gilberte Manroy, wife of France's prime minister, Pierre Manroy, and Edith Cresson, France's foreign trade minister, have also found their way to Dior where, Bohan said, they get a discount. In this case, Dior probably writes it off as good advertising for the house.

It takes American women, married to international tycoons, to make a career out of clothes. They figure that the way they dress indirectly reflects their husbands' corporate image and they do not mind how much it costs. It is a good investment. Besides the strength of the dollar has been luring more American customers to Paris couture houses.

Philippe Venet, for one, who signed a contract with the American furrier, Maximilian, has acquired new American customers, including Anne Johnson (the first wife of Henry Ford II). So has Ungaro, who reports a soaring

North American clientele in the last two years.

Finally, the Arabs have made all the difference in the future of couture houses. They account for as much as 40 percent of the sales at Jean-Louis Scherrer and 25 percent at Dior. There is a different approach. With seemingly unlimited funds, they do not bother with the collections but make such massive and individual orders that the house of Dior, for one, has appointed a special designer, working exclusively for the Arab market, "under my supervision, of course," Bohan said. "They order for specific occasions, weddings usually, but their dresses are very special. They could never be shown at collections, they are far too elaborate and, with some of them costing as much as \$40,000, much too expensive." Scherrer does so well with Arab weddings that he is planning another workshop.

Things have changed nevertheless in the scented world of Paris couture. At Saint Laurent's, where couture accounts for \$4 million or

15 percent of the house's sales, Bergé said the biggest change has been in nationalities. Europeans represent 45 percent of the couture trade with Frenchwomen providing five percent of that business, the remainder of the sales come from Arab and American clients — contributing 15 and 40 percent respectively. "No longer are there any big dinners or balls in Paris," Bergé said.

At Chanel, on the other hand, 50 percent of the couture clients are French, according to designer Karl Lagerfeld. "A lot of them come from the provinces, order from sketches and are totally unknown. It's really bizarre," he said.

For Scherrer, the biggest change in the couture customer is the fact that she does not stick to a single house any more but shops around and makes no bones about it. "We don't hesitate to ask her what else she's bought in other houses in order to help her better. Such an attitude would have been unheard of a few years ago."

The Paris Metro Is Selling a New Image

By Monique de Faucon

International Herald Tribune

Bringing back the Paris gift connaît AC, CD or especially LV yields instant dividends by putting the folks back home in the André Courrèges, Christian Dior or Louis Vuitton class. But so far, only the few who have actually descended into the white-tiled underworld of the Paris Métro, clutching their little brown-striped yellow ticket, will recognize the source of your yellow souvenirs beach towel complete with brown stripe and the words "Métro Louvre".

That bath towel is just one of 40 different products designed by stylist Janine Rose around Paris Métro symbols: T-shirts, shopping and travel bags, trays, scarves, school notebooks, key-rings, belts and saucers, which in unannounced test marketing took in sales of around \$40,000 a month in a "boutique" made from a 1931-era Renault passenger car parked in the Concorde station. The big Métro merchandise launch began Monday from a spanking new brown and yellow "Chic et Chic" shop purpose-built inside the main Gare du Nord RER ticket hall.

Typically prices range from three francs for a postcard (about 35 cents) to an earthenware breakfast set at 45 francs and a small rigid black overnight case, best described as a cross between an attaché case and a child's school bag, at 89 francs, that was designed especially for the Châtelet boutique.

The Printemps main Havre store is picking up the line as part of its "J'aime Paris" promotion that will run until August 20. By year's end about 50 outlets are scheduled all over France and in September, the RATP (Régie Autonome des Transports Parisiens) will finally shed its old homely image and go international via a small projected slice

lates strictly as, "You've got the ticket." But the implication is closer to "You've got it made!" (Yet another sub May '68 slight to entrenched bourgeois inhibitions. Never before have French men and women in their millions been publicly addressed in the informal "tu" form — and liked it. They liked it so much that the introduction of each new "ticket" poster has the RATP switchboard bracing itself for the wave of frustrated collectors calling to buy copies.)

Those three words cast a deadly image. "Don't quote me, but no agency ever managed so much with so little," observed one veteran advertising executive. "The wrong image, sure. But it stuck."

Ironically the RATP was already linked to traditional and reassuring images, for example: Father Christmas in a ticket deck chair, a Roman ticket toga worn by a classical actor against the columns of the Odéon theater, the trim to a Jules Verne spaceship that plagiarizes illustrations from a children's book found in every French home, and most surreal of all, the striped parasol on a seaside balcony that is the rear platform of a bus mysteriously surrounded by rolling blue surf. It says "Roulez, Bus," of course because it is a line of magnetic oxide that machines can "read."

The first enemy was the encroaching private automobile. So the Paris bus was promoted as "Your Second Car" — "La Deuxième Voiture." Extensive research revealed the French to be such car snobs that a promotion not based upon the assumption that everyone already had one car, was sure to fail.

But it was not until 1980 that "Le Ticket" became the launch pad. A young creative group at ECOM-UNIVAS, a subsidiary of Havas, put the motor into what the French call "mediatization publique" by taking "T'es le ticket" as their punch line.

This familiar slang phrase trans-

Instead of Dining With A Dictionary, Why Not Hire a Bilingual Gourmet?

By Jean Rafferty
International Herald Tribune

Whether you're mushing through the Arctic or musing before the Mona Lisa, there is likely to be a guide at your elbow interpreting the architecture of the nearest igloo or elucidating the enigma of that famous smile. But at mealtime, when it came to deciphering the delicacies on a French menu, the timid traveler was on his own.

Now a young American, Robert Noah, who has lived in France since 1971, will deliver you from the whims of a distant warden's uncertain command of English. As France's first and only gourmet guide, this soft-spoken epicure, his unassuming manner truffled with enthusiasm, gently guides wary gourmets through the intricacies of French nouvelle and not so nouvelle cuisine.

In addition to his ambulatory cooking school visits to the kitchens of some of France's most celebrated restaurant chefs, he organizes explanatory dinner parties at Paris' gastronomic pinnacles, such as Taillevent, Lasserre, the Tour d'Argent, Guy Savoy, Chiberta, or elegant Lucullian picnics in the distinctive settings of Vaux-le-Vicomte, Givenchy or Versailles.

Under his tutelage, diners can avoid those dismaying deceptions when the rôti de veau turns out not to be a recognizable dish of veal and rice, but what Noah somewhat euphemistically terms "a variety meat." As he put it, "Offal sounds so awful."

With growing American interest in gourmet food outstripping mastery of the French language, Noah's combination of impeccable haute cuisine credentials, encyclopedic raconteur's memory, and a genuine enjoyment of his clients, has eloquently plugged a travel service gap.

A recent dinner at the three-star Taillevent — currently Paris' most sought after reservation — began with a raspberry champagne cocktail and Noah's explanation of the Taillevent method of making the raspberry liquor. "I know these restaurants and their techniques very well," he said, "so I'm qualified to explain. I like to take the clients to meet

the chef and see the conditions under which he works."

As the meal progresses, each course is spiced with tales of the restaurant's history and anecdotes of its peculiarities: Taillevent keeps a special humidor for its after-dinner cigars, insists the butter be cut just 15 minutes before it goes to the table to be the right temperature and waiters are instructed in the proper manner to grip the silver (by the sides).

"I explain what makes a three-star restaurant, or a two-star one, different from the various food guides, and interpret the difficulties of a nouvelle cuisine menu," he said.

"Cheese is a great love of mine and I always try to steer people toward kinds they previously disliked — to show them that quality and condition, not found at home, can totally change the taste of the cheese."

His reputation, gained solely by word of mouth, has resulted in a solid popularity (over 50 percent of his customers are repeats).

"He makes the food taste better," said one recent dinner party participant, "and he does more than explain. He puts nouvelle cuisine into perspective with classic French cooking — gives food a philosophy — why the sauce has given way to the 'jus', for example, and the importance of the way the food is arranged on the plate."

Noah's clientele, whom he describes as being "in the most part female and affluent, not food professionals, but very interested in food and often accomplished cooks," can be arranged for one up to as many as 40. For large groups, the menus are pre-ordered (avoiding exotics and "variety meats"), but those up to eight are allowed à la carte.

Despite the sybaritic life devoted to the pleasures of the table, Noah's youthful looks (at least 10 years less than his age, 34) and enviable slim stature belie the caricature of a Renaissance gourmand. On non-resort days, he sticks to "minimacories" — "no salary, but all the paté I could eat" — that Noah hit upon the idea that other people would enjoy learning behind the scenes in the kitchens of the great as he had, and Paris en Cuisine was born.

Encouraged by Legrand, Spurrier and Roland Barthes, owner of the superb cheese shop in the rue de Grenelle, Paris en Cuisine struck to Parisian gastronomy for three years before branching out to the famed restaurants of the provinces.

For the amateur connoisseur, much of the charm is due to Noah's genius for custom-tailoring his visits to his clients' whims. He doesn't expect them, or their spouses, to be single-minded eaters. Fashion shows, visits to the Hermès workshops or the Sèvres porcelain museum in Paris, horseback riding or tennis in the country, can be combined with the gourmet food.

Italy's Status Stationer Comes to New York City

By Lesley Nonkin

International Herald Tribune

And in what color would you like your name engraved?" asked the aseptic salesman for Pincider in Rome.

Whipping off her sunglasses, Elizabeth Taylor stared at him. "See these?" she demanded, pointing to her violet eyes. "That's the color I want."

Of course, it was done. For Pincider, the world's oldest, most experienced engravers, with every color of ink in the rainbow, it was a snap. They were also happy to oblige Richard Nixon (then just an aspiring nobody) who bought Pincider calling cards, Giovani Agnelli, Sophia Loren, Tammy Grimes, Harry Winston, Ornella Fallaci, and the American Express Company. It is even rumored that "Someone" in the Vatican prepares homilies on Pincider white.

"We don't like to call it just 'stationery,'" said Marcello Papi, general director for all Pincider stores. "we call it 'fine writing paper' and treat it as something special." Indeed.

So what gives Pincider its panache? Merely a cache that dates back to 1774 when the family of Austrian currency engravers started, and engravers moved to Florence and found their shop doors the Piazza Signoria where the shop remains today. It quickly became a rendez-vous point for politicians, artists and writers like Shelley, Stendhal and Byron — and developed into a salon, a center of intellectual exchange. Artists showed their work there and Pincider began selling prints which still bring a high price at French and Italian flea markets. Even today, the beautiful art prints sold on

the mezzanine in Florence are part of Pincider's draw.

By the early 1900s, knowledge of Pincider craftsmanship had spread among the royal and famous until they had become the official printers and engravers for all European nobility — from the Habsburgs to the kings and queens of Spain. They raised their currency business and expanded their chain of stores. Five generations later, the family that has done almost no formal advertising is still known worldwide.

Even the postman knows who we are," Papi said. "Once someone addressed a letter to Pincider, Italy, and we actually got it. We even received one marked 'Pincider, Envelope'."

What makes Pincider different from other printers, he said, is that we custom design anything — from a 15-color coat of arms, to the Florentine landscape seen from your apartment window." But Pincider is also selling variety: raised enamel inks that come in every color imaginable (even Liz Taylor lavender), paper in 10 shades of brights and pale, and 25 types of letter sets. In this highly computerized, assembly-line era, Pincider sells old-fashioned care. All the papers are hand-brushed, hand-packed, and the deckle edges on some bring back memories of the original water-cut papers of times past.

Today Pincider has nine stores in Italy (Florence, Rome, Milan, Padova, Viareggio and Camaiore). And four months ago opened its first store outside Italy in New York City's Trump Tower where manager Robert Cozzoli, says the stationer is discovering a "whole new clientele" young upwardly mobile types who shop Pincider for social stationery and wedding invitations.

Sulka
SUITS, JACKETS, TROUSERS,
RAINCOATS,
SPORTSWEAR, SWEATERS,
SHIRTS, MEN'S ACCESSORIES

SALE

2 rue de Castiglione, Paris 1^{er} (260.38.08)
Corner of rue de Rivoli - Parking Vendôme



The Club Paradis de la Table is a luxury emporium on two floors, where, in a setting worthy of the best houses, you will find the elegant tableware you seek to grace your table.

CLUB PARADIS DE LA TABLE

38, rue de Paradis 75010 Paris Tel. 246.90.61

Revillon

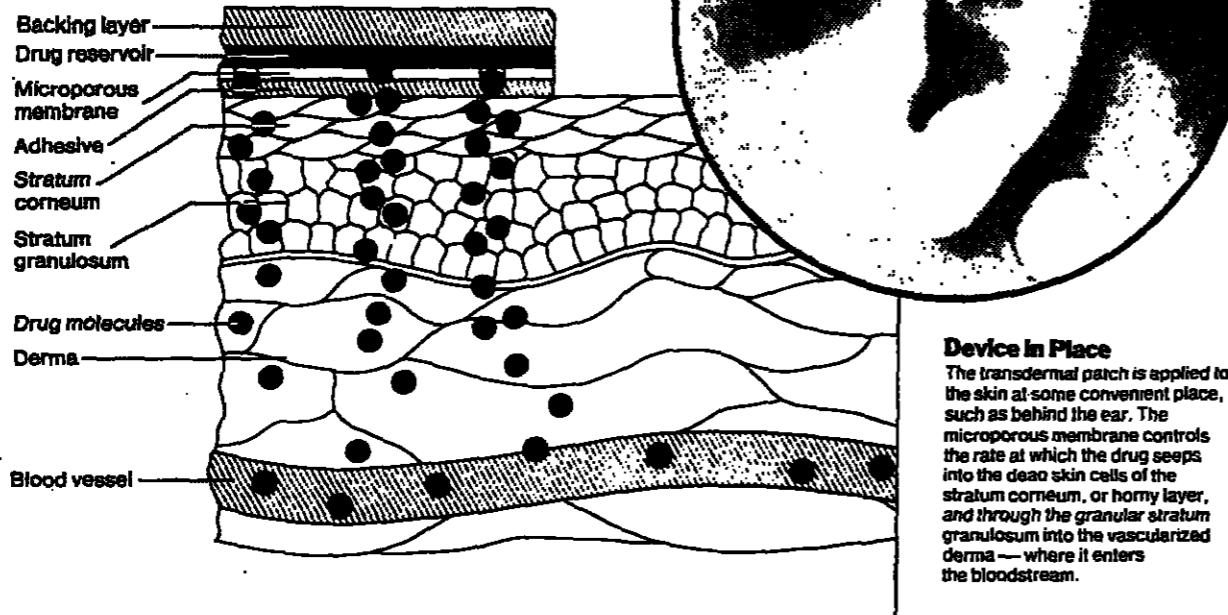
After the shows in Paris
New York and Tokyo
the 83/84 Fur collection
is on display
in our salons in July

40, rue La Boétie, Paris 8^e. Tel. 561.98.98
London : Revillon at Harvey Nichols

SCIENCE

Administering Drugs Through Skin Proving Effective

Transdermal Device at Work



Device in Place
The transdermal patch is applied to the skin at some convenient place, such as behind the ear. The microporous membrane controls the rate at which the drug seeps into the dead skin cells of the stratum corneum, or horny layer, and through the granular stratum granulosum into the vascularized derma — where it enters the bloodstream.

The New York Times

By Richard D. Lyons

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Only hours before Captain Richard H. Truly flew the space shuttle Columbia to a safe landing on a dry lakebed in California two years ago, he was beset by the fear that he was developing motion sickness. At least a third of the astronauts who have flown in space have been beset by feelings of dizziness and nausea, and for centuries many otherwise dauntless travelers, from skipper of ocean-going vessels to racing car drivers, have been similarly hampered.

In the past few years, however, a method for administering drugs called transdermal medication has been developed that uses neither pills nor injections, but lets the medicine seep through the skin. It is not only helping travelers overcome occasional bouts of motion sickness, dizziness and malaise, but its apparent success in that area has encouraged at least six pharmaceutical houses to work toward using transdermal medication for cancer chemotherapy, duodenal ulcers, glaucoma, asthma, allergies, hypertension, diabetes and contraception.

Captain Truly simply opened the shuttle's medical kit, took out a flexible patch resembling a Band-

Aid, peeled the protective coating off the thumbnail-sized disk and placed its adhesive side on the skin behind his ear. Each hour the patch was in place it dripped five micrograms of scopolamine, which combats the effects of motion sickness, through his skin into his bloodstream. He did not become ill, though the drug has apparently not been effective for everyone in space who have nausea pectoris.

Transdermal, a medical term all but unheard of before the 1980s, has suddenly become a buzzword, from the space center at Cape Canaveral, Florida, to the America's Cup races at Newport, Rhode Island, where nearly all the deep-water yachtmen freely admit to being motion-sick on occasion.

Over the centuries physicians have used just about every organ to transmit drugs into the body, but only rarely have they used the largest of all — the skin. The major problem lay not in getting the drug through the pores and different levels of skin — many drugs are easily absorbed — but in getting just the right amount.

High doses of scopolamine, one of the best drugs available to control motion sickness, may cause a wide variety of side effects, including hallucinations. Therefore the pharmacological problem became one of controlled release, trickling

dermally to a person who needs 100 milligrams a day would be a poor idea because a patch the size of his entire body would be necessary."

The tough outer layer of skin, the stratum corneum with its mass of dead cells, is a natural protective barrier. Beneath this is the stratum granulosum, a dehydrated layer that may be a willing receiver for the incoming drug.

"It's like forcing a substance through a wall," Dr. Langer said. "Therefore, the larger the size of the drug molecule, the harder it is going to be to push it through. Really large molecules like growth hormones, insulin and interferon are going to require some major driving force."

Scientists at the Lectec Corp. in Eden Prairie, Minnesota, say that they have figured out a way to provide such a force, with electricity stored in a tiny wafer battery in the patch.

Dr. Alan C. Hynes, a consultant to Lectec and an assistant professor at the University of Minnesota Medical School, explained that problems caused by the size of the drug molecule and its solubility might be overcome by iontophoresis, the use of electric current to push positively charged ions of the drug through the stratum corneum.

At Dr. Langer's laboratory at MIT, Elazer Edelman and Heidi Sobeck have invented another ingenious method, in which drugs are implanted under the skin and released on magnetic command.

SINCE the first widespread use of mass-produced pills in U.S. medicine a century ago, drug companies have sought better methods of delivering medicines into the bloodstream, as well as delivering them at constant levels over long periods of time. With pills the concentration of a drug in the blood may rise and fall, from levels so low that the drug may have no effect to levels so high that undesirable side effects occur. One remedy was the development several decades ago of capsules containing hundreds of tiny pills with coatings of different thicknesses, stretching out the release of a drug.

"Yet these things the public knows as 'tiny time pills' really didn't control the delivery of the drug, they only slowed it down," said Dr. Robert Langer, an associate professor of biochemical engineering at the Department of Nutrition and Food Science of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In transdermal delivery of nitroglycerine, a larger patch is used than for scopolamine and it is usually applied to the chest to provide a 24-hour effect.

Tests are under way by another company, Boehringer Ingelheim, in which the antihypertensive drug clonidine is incorporated into a transdermal patch.

This may take a long time, perhaps forever. Some people never seem to be able to control their motion sickness — the prime example being that swagging adventurer Ulysses. As Seneca told it, the reason Ulysses made so many stops in his travels was more seasickness than intellectual curiosity or the anger of Neptune.

CURRENTS

Malaria Vaccine Advance Reported

MELBOURNE, Australia (AP) — Scientists using genetic engineering techniques say they have made a major advance toward a malaria vaccine. Dr. Graham Mitchell of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research said testing of the substance on monkeys would begin in about three years.

He said there was an urgent need for a vaccine because the two methods now used to control the disease — chemical spraying against mosquitoes and chloroquine to attack the parasite carrying the disease — were losing effectiveness, as the parasite and the mosquito were becoming increasingly resistant.

Dr. Mitchell said his research group, working with the Papua New Guinea Institute of Medical Research, had cloned the genes of the parasite into bacteria and then activated the bacteria to produce an antigen that triggers antibodies in the host organism.

Warning Issued to 'Inversion' Faddists

NEW YORK (UPI) — Hanging upside down in "gravity inversion" boots — a health fad practiced by as many as a million Americans — may be dangerous for people with hypertension, glaucoma or spinal problems.

Dr. Ronald Klatz reported in the Journal of the American Osteopathic Association that, after wondering why he got dizzy when practicing inversion therapy, he did studies on 20 young healthy subjects, 18 males and two females, and found that their blood pressure rose significantly when they were inverted for three minutes, as did pressure within the eye.

The Faltings paper is so new that its implications are not yet fully clear. In one sense, the West German has simply proved conjectures that most mathematicians already believed. But the proof gives mathematicians new confidence in using the conjectures, and the techniques used in the proof are expected to have application in a wide variety of fields, opening up a whole range of problems to new solutions.

"It's bound to lead to practical applications that are not obvious at the moment," said Ronald Graham, director of the mathematics research center at Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, New Jersey. "When you knock off one of the old classical problems, it's something like a four-minute mile. It's a significant step forward."

The fossilized skeleton of that meat-eating dinosaur with a claw at the Natural History Museum in London.

The fossil collector, Bill Walker, made the find in Surrey in January, but wet weather kept the experts at bay until two months ago. Museum officials have excavated the site and transported three vanloads of fossils to the museum.

Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Close Chg.

30 Ind. 120.44 120.57 120.25 120.25 +0.25

20 Ind. 120.30 120.57 120.25 120.25 +0.25

10 Ind. 120.25 120.57 120.25 120.25 +0.25

30 Trans. 120.25 120.57 120.25 120.25 +0.25

20 Trans. 120.25 120.57 120.25 120.25 +0.25

10 Trans. 120.25 120.57 120.25 120.25 +0.25

Market Summary, July 20

Market Diaries

NYSE Class Prev. High Low Close Chg.

AMEX Class Prev. High Low Close Chg.

AMEX Stock Index

Low High Close Chg.

Composite 120.25 120.57 120.25 120.25 +0.25

Industrial 120.25 120.57 120.25 120.25 +0.25

Utilities 120.25 120.57 120.25 120.25 +0.25

Transportation 120.25 120.57 120.25 120.25 +0.25

Finance 120.25 120.57 120.25 120.25 +0.25

Consumer Goods 120.25 120.57 120.25 120.25 +0.25

Services 120.25 120.57 120.25 120.25 +0.25

AMEX Most Actions

Low High Close Chg.

Salvage 120.25 120.57 120.25 120.25 +0.25

Woolworth 120.25 120.57 120.25 120.25 +0.25

General Mills 120.25 120.57 120.25 120.25 +0.25

Merck & Co. 120.25 120.57 120.25 120.25 +0.25

AT&T 120.25 120.57 120.25 120.25 +0.25

IBM 120.25 120.57 120.25 120.25 +0.25

Eastman Kodak 120.25 120.57 120.25 120.25 +0.25

General Electric 120.25 120.57 120.25 120.25 +0.25

United Technologies 120.25 120.57 120.25 120.25 +0.25

ITT 120.25 120.57 120.25 120.25 +0.25

General Dynamics 120.25 120.57 120.25 120.25 +0.25

Eastman Chemical 120.25 120.57 120.25 120.25 +0.25

General Foods 120.25 120.57 120.25 120.25 +0.25

General Mills 120.25 1

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS/FINANCE

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1983

Statistics Index

AMEX Index	P. 10	Other Public Notes	P. 11
NYSE average	P. 6	Gold Markets	P. 7
Canadian stocks	P. 12	Holds & Loans	P. 10
Currency Rates	P. 7	Interest rates	P. 7
Commodities	P. 10	Market Summary	P. 6
Dividends	P. 10	OTC Stock	P. 10
Surveys reports	P. 9	Other Markets	P. 12

Page 7

WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Templeton's Investment Principles Are Still Worth Considering Today

Gloom and doom were thick last summer on Wall Street. Anyone detecting light at the end of the tunnel, the majority scoffed, was only seeing the beam of an oncoming express train.

It was just a year ago that John Templeton, appearing as guest expert on the U.S. television program "Wall Street Week," said that chances favored the Dow Jones average reaching 3,000 by 1988. Perhaps even bolder was the prediction that not again in the lifetime of the TV audience would stock prices be as low as they were in 1982. The Dow then was mixed at 788.

Just after war broke out in Europe in 1939, Mr. Templeton, who had partly financed his education at Yale on poker winnings, called Fennier & Besse and told his broker to buy \$100 worth of every stock on both major exchanges selling for no more than \$1 a share. And in a really gutsy move, he borrowed \$10,000 from his boss for the purchases.

Naturally, Mr. Templeton bought what looked and smelled like a junk pile: 104 companies, 37 of them bankrupt. But he held each stock for an average of four years and realized a profit of \$40,000—four times his cost. Only four stocks turned out to be worthless and within a year he paid back his loan.

But Mr. Templeton's reputation as one of the most skilled stock market investors of all time is based on performance over the years. His Templeton Growth Fund showed a 15 percent annual rate of return in the 20 years from 1962, tripling the annualized return from the Dow average.

Mr. Templeton, though willing to take risks, has always reflected his small-town Tennessee upbringing, where qualities like thrift were a mark of character. His guiding investment principle, as identified by John Train in the book "Money Masters," is bargain hunting—searching out companies selling for the smallest fraction of their true worth.

The second most important guideline, as stated in a recent biography, "The Templeton Touch," by William Proctor, is diversity. It is recommended that every serious investor own at least 10 stocks; if that is not feasible, then shares in a mutual fund should be bought.

Mr. Templeton firmly urges investors to develop a strong social and political awareness, namely avoiding heavily regulated companies or companies in social communities where the entrepreneurial spirit is stifled. Flexibility and patience rank as the next most important principles, followed by a "friendship network" to help in keeping abreast and checking out stocks.

The last few principles listed are personal traits, reflecting again Mr. Templeton's inner drive and religious roots. They involve positive thinking and the need to keep out unproductive thoughts. The 10th principle is simplicity. Avoid complications, he says, and look for basic contrarian rules such as:

* The best bargains are what others are selling.
• When companies or industries are on the front page, it's too late to buy.

Seasonal Drifting

Peter Stewene, director of research at Bank Moe & Hope, Amsterdam, reckons that Wall Street will do little more than "drift up and down" over the next month, reflecting summer's seasonal trading sluggishness.

Profit-taking then could buffet the market, he said, as U.S. investors celebrate the bull market's first birthday by taking long-term capital gains, which are taxed at a lower rate.

"But intermediate and long term, the direction of stocks is up," he asserted. "What should do no more than disturb Wall Street from time to time over the next six to 12 months is uncertainty whether the Federal Reserve will tighten money and perhaps push up interest rates."

Allowing that rates may "go up slightly," he predicted they will remain within a "fairly narrow range" in the year ahead with "not much scope to go down."

He said the stocks that Moe & Hope is adding to its portfolio are headed by the consumer durable group, notably General Motors and Ford. And because he thinks consumers have also deferred purchases of appliances, he has put Whirlpool as an IBM, Hewlett-Packard and Digital Equipment, because their "earnings are much more reliable, the result of better product mix and marketing" than for smaller technology companies, though "you might have a real winner here in between."

Hubert Financial Digest, which tracks the leading market advisory letters, ranks the Prudent Speculator as the top performer of 1983's first half. Stocks it recommends—on a fully marginized exposure to the market—rose about 75 percent, quadrupling the NYSE composite.

Next best were the stocks rated highest for timeliness by Value Line, up 48 percent, the same achieved by Value Line's OTC Special Situations Survey. Rated fourth was New Issues, up 46 percent. Addison Report, up 43 percent, ranked fifth.

IBM is tops, currently recommended by seven of the newsletters Hubert follows. Six of them pick Abbott Labs and—Chrysler.

International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 20, excluding bank service charges.									
	S	E	D	F	L	G	B	R	KL
Amsterdam	2,887	4,794	111.08	37.28*	1,169	5,988	124.80	21,007	1,000
Brussels	2,870	4,764	109.62	37.08*	1,150	5,958	124.42	20,788	994
Frankfurt	2,870	4,764	109.62	37.08*	1,150	5,958	124.45	20,788	994
London	1,028	2,222.48	1,195.00	2,222.34	4,293	76.44	2,987	74,288	1,000
Milan	1,024.95	2,222.48	871.60	196.67	500.00	29.55	222.05	144.80	1,000
New York	1,027	2,222.48	871.60	196.67	500.00	29.55	222.05	144.80	1,000
Paris	2,850.50	4,764	111.08	37.28*	1,169	5,988	124.80	21,007	1,000
Zurich	2,850.50	4,764	111.08	37.28*	1,169	5,988	124.80	21,007	1,000
1 ECU	0.882	0.879	2,222.48	4,293	2,222.34	4,293	1,169	500.00	1,000
1 SONI	1,024.95	2,222.48	871.60	196.67	500.00	29.55	222.05	144.80	1,000

8 Markers: 1/24 British £

* Commercial terms (S) Amounts needed to buy one pound (E) Units of 100 (D) Units of 1000 (G) Not quoted (B) Not available.

AT&T Net Up 10.5% In Quarter

The Associated Press

NEW YORK—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said Wednesday its second-quarter profit climbed 10.5 percent from a year earlier on an 8.3 percent revenue gain.

AT&T, which is scheduled to be broken up on Jan. 1, said earnings rose to \$1.93 billion, or \$2.03 a share, from \$1.75 billion, or \$2.04 a share, a year earlier.

The one-cent drop in per-share profit stemmed from AT&T having 11.5 percent more common shares outstanding in the latest quarter, 933.2 million compared with 837.2 million a year earlier.

In the latest quarter, AT&T said its results included a one-time charge of \$96.5 million related to the consolidation of Western Electric Co.'s distribution and repair operations.

But it also said that charge was more than offset by a \$217 million gain related to a reduction in Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s back-tax liability.

Second-quarter revenue rose to \$17.5 billion from \$16.1 billion.

AT&T's results for the first six months of the year trailed those of a year earlier, however.

The company said first-half 1983 profit slipped 2.4 percent to \$3.67 billion, or \$3.91 a share, from \$3.76 billion, or \$4.44 a share, in the comparable 1982 period.

AT&T said its first-half 1982 results included a previously reported accounting change for certain deferred income taxes. Without that change, per-share earnings a year earlier would have been \$4.10, AT&T said.

Under an antitrust settlement AT&T reached with the Justice Department in January 1982, AT&T is scheduled to divest in 22 telephone operating companies on Jan. 1 of next year.

■ Western Electric Cutback

Western Electric Co. said Wednesday that the consolidation of its distribution and repair operations in seven states would affect between 800 and 900 employees, Reuters reported from New York.

Western Electric said service center operations in Ohio, Indiana, Texas and Utah would be consolidated, as would 13 smaller supply distribution operations in California, Kentucky, Texas and Illinois.

"AT&T is the one that is going to have a tough couple of years," he said in a recent interview. The chairman seemed bitter about the breakup of AT&T. "I guess the competition feels pretty good about it, the Japanese primarily," he said.

But one should not necessarily weep for AT&T.

According to a decision issued by Judge Greene before the case was settled, the company had violated antitrust laws.

"If you violate the law, the shareholders should be punished," said William G. McGowan, chairman of MCI Communications, an archival of AT&T that has won a private antitrust suit against the phone giant.

(Continued on Page 9, Col.3)

AT&T Braces for Breakup

Divestiture No Longer Looks Like Sweet Deal

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—When the Justice Department settled its 7-year-old antitrust suit against American Telephone & Telegraph early last year, the initial perception was that the nation's largest company had hoodwinked the government.

Now, AT&T, threatened with loss of the lawsuit, had managed to pull off a deal that left it with the most profitable parts of the telecommunications business, while flogging its dead wood onto the lumbering local operating companies. A trimmed-down AT&T was suddenly free to enter whatever business it chose and seemed destined to become a high-tech powerhouse, taking on IBM and the Japanese in a battle for supremacy in the multibillion-dollar information processing industry.

But in the 18 months since the breakup was announced, that perception has changed markedly. While some of the operating companies are still expected to have financial trouble after spin-off Jan. 1, their outlook suddenly seems brighter than that of the unleashed AT&T.

The spoiler has been Judge Harold H. Greene, who presided over the antitrust case and has had remarkable power to alter the original government agreement with AT&T. The judge's last blow came July 8, when he ordered AT&T to give up the Bell system to the operating companies, thus stripping Ma Bell of all identity it has had virtually since Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.

But an even bigger problem for AT&T has been its stumbling efforts to enter new, competitive markets this year, especially through its newly minted American Bell marketing unit. A management shakeup at American Bell, plus an expected loss of market share in telephone equipment sales at AT&T's Western Electric manufacturing arm have made the company's prospects distinctly uncertain. And analysts who once billed AT&T stock as the surest of bets for widows and orphans, now see it as the surest of bets for electric utilities. "The telephone company itself isn't doing too well."

The changing perception of the divestiture is, in a way, a vindication for AT&T chairman Charles L. Brown, who said from the start that the divested companies "are not dogs."

"AT&T is the one that is going to have a tough couple of years," he said in a recent interview. The chairman seemed bitter about the breakup of AT&T. "I guess the competition feels pretty good about it, the Japanese primarily," he said.

But one should not necessarily weep for AT&T.

According to a decision issued by Judge Greene before the case was settled, the company had violated antitrust laws.

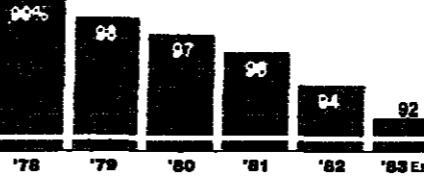
"If you violate the law, the shareholders should be punished," said William G. McGowan, chairman of MCI Communications, an archival of AT&T that has won a private antitrust suit against the phone giant.

(Continued on Page 9, Col.3)

Problems for the New A.T.T.

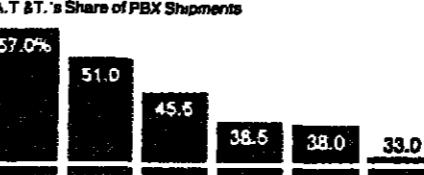
It's Losing Market Share In Long-Distance Sales...

A T&T's Share of Market



And in the Switchboard Business

A T&T's Share of PBX Shipments



The New York Times Source: Eastern Management Group

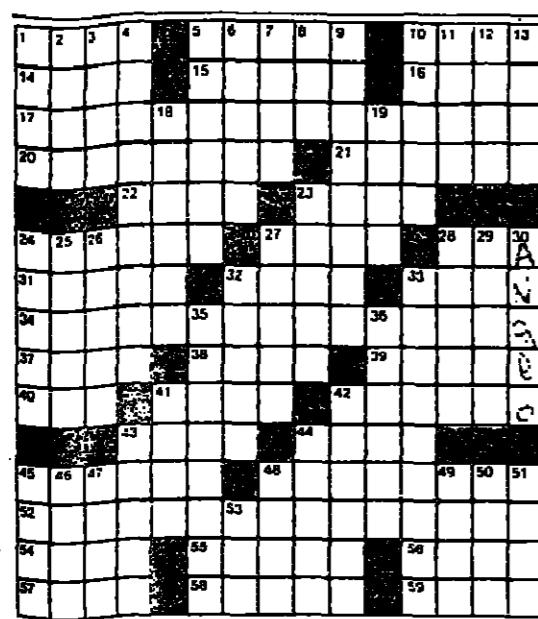
It is somewhat ironic, however, that the public may suffer along with AT&T, as local rates rise to cancel out the benefits of having more equipment choices and reducing long-distance rates that the divestiture will bring about.

Under the terms of the divestiture settlement, AT&T is required to give up its 22 local operating companies, which will be spun off as seven regional companies. The parent company will keep the profitable long-distance business, Western Electric, as well as Bell Laboratories. It also has the chance to enter any business it chooses, escaping a 1956 consent decree that bound it to regulated telephone business.

The new dire view of AT&T's prospects is probably exaggerated. AT&T can afford to pump billions of dollars into developing new businesses without winning and eventually the company is likely to be at least a modest success in its new market.

But so far, American Bell, which in January began AT&T's first thrust into deregulated business, has been having trouble. Five months after it started, part of American Bell was shifted back to Western Electric, and a top executive, Archie J. McGill, brought in from IBM to help AT&T's transition into competitive markets, resigned when his responsibilities were eliminated in the shift.

CROSSWORD



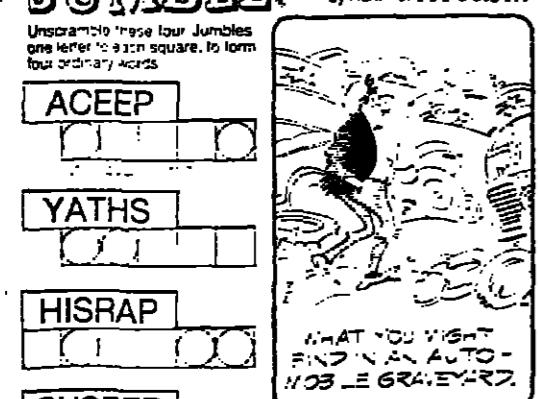
ACROSS

- 1 U.S.A., e.g.
- 5 Kind of energy
- 10 Catches
- 11 Wind, Pref.
- 12 Sport status
- 17 Date
- 20 Set of numbers
- 21 Stockton
- 22 Weight
- 23 Heaviness
- 24 Heave "The Natrume"
- 25 Emergency
- 27 Iterate
- 28 D.C. group once headed by Mrs. Carter
- 29 Galt
- 30 Hatchback
- 31 in his
- 32 Tie-in
- 33 In addition
- 34 Mortician
- 35 Makinor
- 36 Torus
- 37 Ergot host
- 38 Pongids
- 39 Music bull's prized possession
- 40 Turk cap
- 41 Egg
- 42 New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



Unscramble these four jumbles one letter to each square, to form the surprise answer as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: **OF**

(Answers tomorrow)

Restores: **3**

SPORTS

Rangers Beat Brewers, 3-1, to Halt Slide*United Press International*

MILWAUKEE — Larry Bittner singled three times and drove in two runs Tuesday night to lead the Texas Rangers past Milwaukee, 3-1, ending the Brewers' eight-game winning streak and stopping a Texas losing streak at five.

The Brewers took a 1-0 lead in the opening inning, Paul Molitor leading off with a single, stealing second, moving to third on Robin Yount's fly to right and scoring on

Cecil Cooper's single. It was Cooper's league-leading 72d run batted in.

The Rangers tied it in the fourth on a leadoff double by Buddy Bell and a two-out single by Bittner, who has 11 hits in 17 at-bats against Milwaukee this year.

Following a 1 1/2 rain delay of an hour and 59 minutes, Texas took a 2-1 lead in the sixth. Larry Parish was safe on a two-base error by third baseman Molitor and George Wright then singled in Parish.

The Rangers added run in the eighth after starter Don Sutton (7-6) issued a two-out walk to Wright.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

eight-game winning streak and stopping a Texas losing streak at five.

The Brewers took a 1-0 lead in the opening inning, Paul Molitor leading off with a single, stealing second, moving to third on Robin Yount's fly to right and scoring on

Cecil Cooper's single. It was Cooper's league-leading 72d run batted in.

The Rangers tied it in the fourth on a leadoff double by Buddy Bell and a two-out single by Bittner, who has 11 hits in 17 at-bats against Milwaukee this year.

Following a 1 1/2 rain delay of an hour and 59 minutes, Texas took a 2-1 lead in the sixth. Larry Parish was safe on a two-base error by third baseman Molitor and George Wright then singled in Parish.

The Rangers added run in the eighth after starter Don Sutton (7-6) issued a two-out walk to Wright.

Giants 6, Blue Jays 2

In Toronto, Hal McRae, who was later ejected following a brawl, hit a bases-empty home run, and Bud Black scattered seven hits over 6 2/3 innings to lead Kansas City to a 6-2 victory over the Blue Jays. Reliever Jim Acker's first pitch of the seventh inning hit McRae on the helmet and the Royals' designated hitter charged the mound, triggering a bench-clearing brawl. Home plate umpire Bill Kunkel thumbed the two principals, Acker for intentionally throwing at the batter and McRae for charging the pitcher.

Yankees 4, Twins 0

In New York, Shane Rawley pitched a six-hitter and Dave Winfield hit a two-run triple to spark the Yankees to their fifth straight victory, a 4-0 decision over Minnesota. Striking out six and walking three, Rawley (9-8) was aided by four double plays. He needed only 98 pitches to hand the Twins their sixth straight loss.

Indians 5, White Sox 4

In Cleveland, Andre Thornton's 12th homer of the season broke an eight-inning tie and Manny Trillo had three RBIs to back the complete-game effort of Rick Sutcliffe and lead the Indians past Chicago, 5-4. Sutcliffe (12-4) went the distance for the sixth time this season.

Angels 3, Red Sox 1

In Anaheim, California, Ken Fornach limited Boston to three hits and Brian Downing and Fred Lynn hit home runs to lead California to a 3-1 victory. In completing his ninth game, Fornach (9-6) struck out three and walked one. Loser John Tudor (7-6) gave up five hits and walked four.

Orioles 8, Mariners 1

In Seattle, Scott McGregor pitched a four-hitter and Cal Ripken drove in three runs with a homer and a double in Baltimore's 8-1 rout of the Mariners. In picking up his ninth complete game of 1983, McGregor (11-4) retired the last 16 batters in order game.

Tigers 4, A's 3

In Oakland, California, Glenn Wilson's run-scoring single and

Mark McGwire's two-run double

and Mike Heath's two-run double

ART BUCHWALD

Subversive Photography

WASHINGTON — This is a true story that has more significance for Americans than whether Wayne Newton or the Beach Boys should have sung on the Mall on the Fourth of July.

It concerns a man whom we shall call John Doe, who attended an anti-war demonstration near the Vietnam Memorial on the July 4th weekend. He came with his camera to photograph whatever was going on.

While looking around he noticed quite a few photographers standing with the park police taking pictures of the people who were against war.

Suddenly he had his theme for a photographic essay. He would do a series of pictures on law enforcement officers taking photos of people lawfully demonstrating on public land.

As Doe was shooting away, he was approached by a senior officer from the Park Police demanding to know what he — he was doing. Doe explained that there had been many photo exhibits of demonstrators held in the United States, but very few of police officers taking pictures of them. Doe told the officer he hoped to win a prize.

The officer demanded identification from Doe, which my friend refused to produce, citing the Supreme Court case *Brown vs. Texas*, that a person did not have to identify himself to the police unless the officer could articulate that he had committed a crime, or that he was endangered.

Then the officer wanted to know

Studebaker Collection Gets a Home in Indiana

The Associated Press

SOUTH BEND, Indiana — Tons of papers, old photographs and elegant hunks of gleaming metal officially got a home with the dedication of a museum here honoring the Studebaker car company, which folded 20 years ago.

The museum building, on which the city has a two-year lease, once housed the world's largest Studebaker dealership. Its opening Tuesday marked, for the time being, an end to a 16-year search for a permanent home for the Studebaker memorabilia, including 50 historic vehicles, owned by the city where the company was based.

AMERICA CALLING

* MESSAGES FOR TRAVELERS... NSSTIC.

LEGAL NOTICES

SEARCH ONE N.V.

De Ryckelstraat 62
Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles

INTERNA DIVIDEND NOTICE

At a meeting of the intermediary directors held on June 18, 1983, the following interim dividend was declared against remittance of coupon No. 3 or from July 29, 1983, to shareholders of record as of July 18, 1983.

Distribution to the shareholders of the company on a pro rata basis of shares of A-shares, being 50% of the shares owned by the company, being 50% "Chorus" shares equivalent for each share of the company.

Distribution to the shareholders of the company on a pro rata basis of specified shares of common stock, warrants, interests in leases or interests in oil and gas wells owned by the company.

Under the distribution the interests in leases or interests in oil and gas wells will be placed in a trust to be called The Energy Search Royalty Trust, with the Trust certificate being distributed to the shareholders on a pro rata basis.

PAYING AGENT:
The Kredietbank S.A.
43, Boulevard Royal
Luxembourg

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS

English Only, Paris 55 65.

PORTUGAL

Alcoholics Anonymous

Paris 55 65.

PERSONALS

HAPPY BIRTHDAY LYNN ACKLEY

Santa Cruz, Abu Dhabi duty free, her cat can't get off the sofa, she's a bit of a pain in the neck, but she's a love. Tel 01 52 125. Love Santa Cruz.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY USA

With you fun and happiness and drink to your health. Miss my loves.

MOVING

ALLIED VAN LINES INTERNATIONAL

FREE ESTIMATES

FAIR INSURANCE PROTECTION

PARIS

Dusseldorf, Int'l

GERMANY

Frankfurt Int'l Moving Services

1111 1212 13000, I.M.S.

Duesseldorf/Berlin Int'l Moving

I.M.S.

(030) 142244

MUNCH

(01) 555 3436

LONDON

Nymex Int'l BV

(010) 227255 Tony Berlin

Africa Transport

Cairo, Egypt

621356

Venezuela Int'l Packers

(02) 91 08 47 Harriet London

U.S.A.

American Van Lines Int'l Corp

(0101) 212-681-8700

Ohio State Truck Corp

Why Not Travel FRAMONT, A Thy

Car FRAMONT, Paris (1) 665 44 02

ECOPANIC REMOVALS

Europe complete households removals

Tel Paris (1) 58 12 40.

ALPHA - TRANSIT

Fax: 82, Haynes -

FAX: 226 5 50000

moving - 1000 of countries

Headquarters: 281 18 81 PARIS

The importance of choice - More information

a bit longer. Try Charlie - US/Canada

baggage Sea/Air - Fax: 226 5 0000

tel: 226 5 0000

TRANSAC Corp. (1) 501 03 04

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

GREECE

A whole building square in the center of Piraeus, 720 sqm, 5000000 Drachmas monthly payment, no other extra fees.

Tel: 7200 52 10000

NO Cognac, No Cognac

No Cognac, No Cognac